The Bombay Gazette

10,382—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th June
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th „
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th „
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	.. II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 130
„	.. II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
HISPANIA	J. Harris	3,500	700	22nd June.
HESPERIA	Wm. Russell	3,500	700	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th „
GALATEA	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1880. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ATHABASCA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain, and Owners s.s. Athabasca.

Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DIVISION.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is NOW OPEN at PRINCE'S DOCK in the office of the Superintendent of the Port Trust, at which messages will be received for transmission to any telegraph station in the world.

There are also Telegraph Offices open at Malabar Hill, Byculla, Mambadavie, Mandvie, Colaba and Cotton Green.

Bombay, 29th May, 1882.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.

Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, begs to invite attention to his water-proof clothing, &c., &c.

Inverness Capes for monsoon wear ..	Rs. 25 each.
Paramatta double-breast Coats for monsoon wear ...	.. 20 „
White and black water-proof suits with velvet collars ..	.. 15 per suit.
White and black water-proof, thick, as used on Railways ..	.. 12 „
White and black water-proof suits	.. 8 „
White and black water-proof cloths, 60" broad, at	.. 4 per yard.
White water-proof sheets 72" by 36," useful article ..	.. 2-8 per sheet.
Gent's double soled monsoon boots	.. 8 per pair.
„ Goloshes	.. 2-8 „
Ladies' kid, morocco, and patent leather French shoes ..	.. 4 „
Gentlemen's white and brown shooting hats ..	.. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats	.. 2 „
„ „ with peaks	.. 2-8 „
„ Leather spring leggings	.. 4 to 5 per pair.
„ Brown canvas „	.. 3 to 3-8 per pair.
Gorawallas' rain coats with turban covers ..	.. 6 for both.
„	.. 8 „
Blue serge suits (coat and trowsers)	..10 to 20 per suit.
Cashmere „	..12 to 25 „
Coating coats and waistcoats and cashmere trowsers	..35 to 40 „
Broadcloth frock or dress coats, waistcoats, and trowsers ..	..50 to 100 „
Madras felt helmets ...	..15 to 18 each.
„ hats	.. 8 to 10 „
Gents' white shirt collars	.. 3 to 5 per dozen.
Silk umbrellas	.. 5 to 12 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 tons, Captain G. D. Clark, sails on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 29th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1882, at 1 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„ „	„ 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	1	12
„ „	„ 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	1	12
„ „	„ 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	2	0
„ „	„ 250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	.. „ 100	2	8
„ „	„ 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	.. „ 100	2	4
„ „	„ 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Issued This Day
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
A Revised Illustrated List of
CHEMICAL
AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Comprising 160 pages, this Catalogue forms the most complete list of Pharmacy Stock published in India. 15th June, 1882.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SUTTON'S
HOME-GROWN FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Just imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases.

THESE have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Balsam.
Candytuft.
Aster, &c., &c.

Cash, Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties:—

Portulaca.
Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Linum.
Nasturtium.
Balsam.
Zinnia.
Pansy.
Aster, &c., &c.

Cash, Rs. 5-8.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.
Beet.
Broccoli.
Cabbage.
Cucumber.
Celery.
Cauliflower.
Cress.
Carrot, 2 sorts.
Lettuce.
Turnip, &c., &c.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsley.
Peas, 3 sorts.
Radish, 2 sorts.

Cash, Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans, French.
Beet.
Borecole or Kale.
Brocoli, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.
Carrot, 3 sorts.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cress.
Cucumber.
Kohl Rabi.
Leek.
Lettuce, 3 sorts.
Mustard.
Onion, 2 sorts.
Parsley.
Peas, 4 sorts.
Radish, 2 sorts.
Spinach.
Turnip, 2 sorts.
Vegetable Marrow, &c., &c., &c.

Cash, Rs. 7-8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS,
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, accurate, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 12.

With full directions for use.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 14th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI.
Agent, Rubbattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 16, 1882.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

EDINA WHISKY.

UNANIMOUSLY pronounced the FINEST WHISKY in the Indian market. Immediately arrests the attention of Connoisseurs.

Dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VOLTAIC APPARATUS.

	Rs.	a.
BUNSEN'S CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—		
Half pint (Glass)...	Rs. 2	8
One pint (Earthenware)	3	0
One-and-a-half pints do.	4	0
Two pints do.	4	12
Three pints do.	5	8
GROVE'S CELLS (Zinc and Platinum)—		
One pint (Porcelain)	12	0
Battery of 4 Cells (Earthenware)	50	0
Battery of 6 Cells (Porcelain)	80	0
GRENET'S BICHROMATE CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—		
Eight ounce (Glass)	2	8
Sixteen ounce do.	5	8
Thirty-two ounce do.	8	0
LECLANCHE'S CELLS (Zinc, Manganese and Carborn)—		
16 Ounce (Glass)	5	0
Battery of 6 Cells	30	0
APPARATUS for ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER.		
U Tube with Electrodes and Graduated Receivers (Glass)	6	0
Glass Vase with Brass Setting on Mahogany Stand, and Graduated Receivers ...	12	0

COTTON AND SILK COVERED WIRE
of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped.
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD for MAY,

Containing:

SERIAL STORIES.
Dorothy's Venture.
A Broken Wedding Ring.
Maysel's Prisoner.

COMPLETE STORIES.
The Revenue Law Suit.
The Last of the Lechmeres.
Three Days of my Life.
Fidelis.
The Lost Heirloom.

LEADING ARTICLES.
Patronising Ways.
A few Words about False Sleep.
Dual Unity overdone.
Hurry, Worry, and Waste.
Smiling Sadness.

Answers to Correspondents
Scientific and Useful.
Poetry.
Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 468.

NOTE.—"DOROTHY'S VENTURE," By the Author of "Old Myddelton's Money," &c., which is concluded in this part, was commenced in Part 463. Parts 463 to 468 may be had, price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly Part.

The *Australasian* says:—

"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 468.

The *Daily Argus* says:—

"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly Part.

The Darling Downs Gazette says:—

"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct, from W. STEVENS, 321, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length..............	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees..............	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length..	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees.....	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair..............Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS each.......................... „ 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length..............	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees..............	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair..........................Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each.......................... „ 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length..............	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees..............	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size	feet long by	feet broad, each	Rs.
Size 6	feet long by 3	feet broad, each	Rs. 10-0
„ 7	„ 4½	„ „	16-0
„ 8	„ 5	„ „	22-8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HOAR & Co. have now ready for inspection a SPLENDID assortment of the LATEST PRODUCTIONS in.

SUITINGS, HATS,
COATINGS, HOSIERY,
SHIRTINGS, SCARFS & TIES.

HOAR & CO., THE OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Illustrated London News, Wedding Number, page 26.

THE health of the Bride and Bridegroom was drunk in

ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND *ONLY* FIRM OF "SOLELY" WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the Standard Policy, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments £5,860,431 15s. 10d. and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Satandard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS
LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from	...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light	... „ 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	... Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	... „	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours...	„	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	... „	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	... „	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	... „	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	... „	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	... „	20	0
Plain Navy Blue, silk embroidered	... „	23	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered silk, for dress	...Pair	3	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	... „	8	8
MERINO SOCKS.			
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	...Doz.	22	0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	... „	22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	... „	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	... „	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wood, pure wool	... „	25	0
Hand-knit Rib Half-Hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	... „	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather mixtures for Sportsmen	...Pair	3	12
Ribbed Cotton Heather mixtures, a superior article	... „	3	8
BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.			
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	...6 for	12	0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	...6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for	36	0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	...6 for	36	0
PANTS.			
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	...6 for	33	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	...6 for	45	0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	...6 for	33	0
Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.			
CARDIGAN JACKETS.			
The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each	Rs. 10 8 and 12		
Warm Mufflers	„ 2 0 to 2		

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WATSON & CO.'S
DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS-MAKING,..................	Estimates Post-free.
MILLINERY,..................	Illustrations Post-free.
DRAPERY, ...	Patterns Post-free.
SILK-MERCERY,..................	Patterns Post-free.
HABERDASHERY, ...	Price list Post-free.
HOSIERY,..........................	Price list Post-free.
CIVIL TAILORING, ...	Patterns Post-free.
MILITARY TAILORING, ...	Estimates Post-free.
HATS & HELMETS, ...	Illustrations Post-free.
BOOTS & SHOES,..............	Price list Post-free.
PERFUMERY,....................	Price list Post-free.
FURNISHING	Price list Post-free.
SILVER JEWELLERY, ...	Illustrations Post-free.
GOLD JEWELLERY, ...	Illustrations Post-free.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Fresh supplies by almost every Mail. The following are always in Stock:—The "Arm and Platform," "Household," "Stitchwell," "Triumph," "Jones," "Singer," "White," "Howe," "Wheeler and Wilson," "Kilters," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catolouges.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW is now available at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

WANTED, a thoroughly broken in INFANTRY CHARGER, quiet and will stand fire. Price and particulars to "ROVER," care of this paper.

MENESSE & Co. will SELL by Public Auction, G. I. P. R. Stores, Byculla, TO-DAY 2 o'clock, Diving Apparatus, Fitting and Old Stores.

FOR SALE, Guinness' STOUT, bottled by Stone and Son, qts. Rs. 5 per doz., pints Rs. 3½ per doz., net cash.—D. P. BATHA and Co.

TEETH OF PEARLY WHITENESS are ensured by a regular use of the Liquid DENTIFRICE-ORRISALINE, prepared only by B. PHILLIPS & Co., and sold at their Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate Street, Per bottle Re. 1-8.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of Finest Danish Butter:—½ lb. tins at Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen. 1 lb. tins at Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—Apply to OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. S. BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Surveyor. Offices No. 7, Rampartrow (entrance Oak Lane). 25th May, 1882.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of "THE OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY," price moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

JOSEPH BAKER, Ice Confectioner, No. 17, Apollo-street, Fort, has always on hand a choice variety of the very best Ice-cream and Cold Drinks, with a nice selection of Cakes, Chocolates, &c. Timely orders for wedding and other parties executed promptly, with great care, and at moderate prices.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OILMANSTORES of the best quality, at cheap rates, for cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

28TH OF JUNE AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
AUCTION SALE AT BARODA.

MESS PROPERTY, 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of furniture, lamps, crockery, glass, tents, matting, carpets, wines, and oilmanstores (probably also silver and plated ware.)

Also a Billiard Table in good order with bran new cushions.

For particulars apply to Mr. BEZONJEE FRAMJEE Auctioneer, Baroda Camp.

NOTICES.

WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

RUDOLPHE,
THE AMERICAN CHAMPION
BILLIARD PLAYER,

begs to notify his arrival at Bombay, and will play his

FIRST EXHIBITION GAME,
ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
AT THE WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

The game will be played upon a FULL SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.

Play to commence at 9 p.m.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

ROUND THE WORLD.

COOK'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL SELECT PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR ROUND the WORLD, will leave LIVERPOOL on August 26, 1882.

For pamphlet of particulars, and information, respecting Cook's tickets for visiting Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, &c., &c., apply to

THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby-row, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of MONDAY next, the 19th instant, for the supply to this Company of 800 tons of 1st class TEAK TIMBER.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th June, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of packing cases and crates, boards, iron hoops, scrap tin casks, hose pipes, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, old buckets, tin and iron cans, broken glass, old furniture.

Padlocks, old woollen and cotton clothing, iron chain, forges, Manilla ropes, blocks of sizes, cast iron broken pipes, clocks, &c.

1 set Diving apparatus and fitting.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia—

100 tons superior first-class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DOONGRY COOLY-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th June, at 4 p.m., under instructions from the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises—

A piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly belonging to Runchordass Canjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 218, Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly-street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233 (old number) and No. 6975 (new number), bounded on the east by the said Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly-street, on the west by Shamjee Hussajee-street, and on the north by a halalcores' passage, and by the house now or formerly belonging to Lalbai, widow of Ludha Liladhur, and on the south by a halalcores' passage, used in common by the tenants or occupiers of the said house and the tenants or occupiers of a house now or formerly belonging to one Tejpall Khatao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Esmaljee Currimbhoy—

F. T. and Co.—1,251—120—1 case boots, ex Assam.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hussein—

F. T. and Co.—A. K. A. H.—37/38 31/40—12 packages paint, ex Sarmatian.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoolla—

F. T. and Co.—A. T. H.—1,520/2—2 cases toys and rings, ex Hartlepool.

12—1 case glassware, ex Teviot.
13—1 case tinware, ex Teviot.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a complete chest of silver spoons and forks, also 4 pair best electro-plated curry dishes, and cutlery belonging to the Officers' Mess, 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry. The silver comprises, soup and sauce ladles, tables, dessert, gravy, tea, salt, sugar, marrow and mustard spoons, table and dessert forks, fish knife, butter knives, cheese scoops, inkstand, &c., weighing in all about 1,500 tolas.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late W. Allingham, Esq., comprising a gold openfaced watch, by John Walker, with gold Albert chain, gold studs and solitaires, breast pins set with pearls and diamond, diamond ring, scarf ring, pencils, &c.

SALE OF SPIRITS AND BEER.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms—

20 boxes Rennard and Co.'s brandy.
50 „ Edwin Stevenson's brandy.
16 „ Frome and Roches' brandy.
50 „ large square bottles gin.
50 „ small „ „ „
25 casks quarts, Flower and Son's beer.
25 „ „ „ „

JEFFREY'S WELL-KNOWN EDINBURGH PALE ALE.

50 CASKS QUARTS JUST LANDED EX S. S. CLAN FRASER.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., the above shipment in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, lately occupied by Brigade Surgeon J. Pinkerton, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome light victoria with a powerful bay horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pictures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Telegraph Office compound, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, harmonium, musical box, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of W. Pead, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear hereafter

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 16th June, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

CONSOLS have recovered ⅛ of the previous day's decline, being now quoted at 100⅝, but French Rentes are ¼ lower at 115¼. Indian Securities are without change in any way, and so far as Reuter advises us, the London Money market has undergone no alteration.

In General Produce the only movement reported is a decline of 6d. in Bombay Linseed. At the same time, we hear from private sources that Wheat is dull and tending lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, but for Surats steady; the day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, and 3,000 bales were added to the previous day's estimate for business done after official hours. No change is made in prices on the spot, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. in favour of buyers.

The New York advices still give Ready Mid-Uplands at 12 3-16 cents per lb. and September shipments at 11·91, but it remains to be seen what effect our present reduced receipts here may have on the market. The American figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Wednesday's Receipts..........	2,000	3,800	2,900
Five days' do.	9,000	20,000	12,800

EXCHANGE.—The result of the biddings for Council Drafts yesterday is that out of the 25 lakhs offered at 1s. 8d. only 6½ lakhs were taken up. Bar Silver, in sympathy with this, has receded ⅛d. per oz., and it is evident that the demand for remittance to this side is daily decreasing in amount. In Silver £30,000 has been taken up for Bombay in addition to £20,000 in Gold, showing that Government are steadily throwing the medium of exchange into other than their own drawings. A short time ago 1s. 8d. would have brought out buyers and everything offered would have been taken up; but now, notwithstanding the position taken by Government, remitters evidently find it to their advantage to accept other channels. To any careful observer of the position it has been patent for some time back that 1s. 8d. per rupee was quite a full rate to calculate upon, but the sellers of Government drafts at home evidently held different views, and the result is only now becoming apparent. People will not be forced into buying what they don't want, and if Councils are not obtainable at a level of other means of remittance they won't buy them. We quote at the close to-day, with a decidedly downward tendency :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 31-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 7 15-16d. „
Do. 4 months' sight .... 1s. 8 5-32d. „
Credits 3 „ „ .... 1s. 8 3-10d. „
Francs 3 „ „ .... 2·13 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, although not specially active. Transactions have been rather limited in amount and prices are nominal at Rs. 102½ for Fours and Rs. 109 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, with no speculative inquiry. In Banks, Land, and Press Co.s there is no change worthy of note, and Spinning and Weaving Co.s are steady at about previous prices.

COTTON is very quiet, with next to no demand for export. Values are nominally unaltered but it is difficult to give exact quotations in the face of the wide differences in the quality of cotton offering. On the whole, we should call the market easier, but only where a desire to sell was manifested.

WHEAT is quiet but steady at previous values, say Rs. 33 for No. 1 Soft White. Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8, and Rapeseed at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS have not altered in position. For Liverpool by Canal 22-6d. has been done, and even at that figure there is not much offering. By Cape rates are altogether nominal.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at former prices, and a fair business is passing. Dealers watch the course of the monsoon very closely, and at any sign of the up-country demand improving we should see a more active demand here. In the meantime stocks, although large, are not in excess of our requirements.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	797½
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	975
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	500
Bellary..............	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	522½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	81 1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,825
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	365
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	230
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	2,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	a1	50	645

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain G. Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Marathon, 1,139 tons, Captain R. C. Jones, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain Louis Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a cargo of cotton and wool, and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain T. Swinden, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cardiff (11th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

MESSRS. RUBBATTINO & Co.'s steamer Singapore, 2,479 tons, Captain G. Meretto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, &c., with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—1,280 cases whisky, 704 cases wine, 55 cases corks, 4 cases peppermint, 1,551 cases brandy, 18 cases plums, and 55 cases liqueur. From Marseilles.—2 cases confectionery, 210 cases champagne, 12 packages merchandise, 56 packages hardware, 56 cases vermouth, 2 cases copper, 2 barrels raisin, 3 cases blacking, 2 cases wine, 100 barrels sulphur, 52,500 tles. From Genoa.—10 cases butter, 1 case orange, 41 cases vermouth, 17 boxes silver, 44 cases wine, 12 cases papers, 9 packages glassware, and 20 empty casks. From Suez.—17 packages gum and 1 box specie. From Aden.—30 packages gunny-bags, 79 packages gum, 19 packages bysabole, 1 bundle ivory, 3 boxes specie, and 14 packages medicines.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
15	Singapore (s)......	Merello	Marseilles, May 20.
	Arago (s).........	Jones	Kurrachee, June 13.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Tuscany (s)........	Arthur......	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bhundara, Phillips, to Calcutta.
Ship Marathon, Jones, to Bremerhaven.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Singapore, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Arago, to Calcutta.
Steamer Huzara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Helena, to Port Said.
Barque Royal Irish, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Ship Benan.
June 12.—Steamer Bassein.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
11	Henzada (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Cascapedia (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

June			
11	Navarino (s)......	....	Calcutta.
	Henzada (s)	....	Bombay.
	D. of Devonshire(s)	....	Calcutta.
	Umvoti	....	Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s)—30 kegs red lead, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan; 75 cases port wine, Rogers and Co.
Hispania (s)—40 cases gingerwine and 20 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athabasca (s)—30 cases yellow metal sheets, John Fleming and Co; 2 bales buff papers, Jamasjee and Co; 2,000 bundles steel iron, Abdoolramon Sallymahamed; 501 bundles sheet iron, Megjee Oomersey; 5 cases safes, Ewart, Latham and Co; 25 drums linseed oil, 35 drums turpentine and 13 kegs paints, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—8 cases boots and shoes, Hussonally Sullamanjee; 4 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 12 cases silvered sheet glass, Hussonally Lallmeya; 8 cases carriage lamps, Hassam Ahmed; 2 cases umbrellas, Punnett and Co; 24 cases oilmanstores, bacon and cheese, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottiewalla; 1 case eau de-cologne, Bolton and Co.
Lamperts (s)—150 kegs red-lead, Lalljee Soorjee; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, Sooma Sakoor.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—1 case type, The *Bombay Gazette*.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kenyon—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 2,003 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 120 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 250 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co; 28 bales wool, Mcarally Canjee; 400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 20 bales rags, Valljee.
Hispania (s)—100 casks castor oil and 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 141 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 1,600 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nursee.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales hides and skins, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 13 bales skins, Hajee Cassam Hajee Tyeb and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Vindobala (s)—100 cwts poppyseed and 100 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lennie Burrul—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Bretwalda (s)—116½ cwts blood stone, Sumsoodin Jeewabhoy; 700 cwts rapeseed and 800 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 81 cwts linseed, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rosetta (s)—75 cwts colombo roots, 40 cwts. senna leaves, 75 cwts. turmeric, 12 cwts. aloes, 4 bales skins and 12½ cwts. licorice, Hajee Abdoola Esmali and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—17,600 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—175 cwts. broken glass, Megjee Jeewan; 30½ cwts. olibanum, Cassum Bhanjee; 34 cwts bysabale and 25 cwts. olibanum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 28½ cwts. sharkfins, Vuzierbhoy Thavur; 40 cwts. sharkfins, and 7½ cwts. fishmaws and 150 bales twist, Curimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 154 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales twist, the Anglo I. S. and W. Co.; 30 bales twist, Abdool Cadur Esmailjee; 63 bales twist, the Alliance C. and S. M. Co.; 25 bales twist, Guneshdass Shobagmull.
Rosetta (s)—41 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 30 chests of opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 17 chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy; 37 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 40 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 153 bales cotton, Motee-chund Santookchund; 75 cwts bedlum, Luckmedass Dayall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta (s)—18½ chests opium, E. G. Abraham and Co.; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 8½ chests opium, S. A. Matham and Co; 4 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trikumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and M. and E.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company—Craigie, L. and O. and A. and H.—Jehangeer Gustadjee and another, Petitioners—Nanu and H. for Creditors.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

120-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Mani Coover vs Luxmi Coover—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

55-81—Crawford and B—Tejbhan Tullockchund and another vs Gulam Mahomed Hajee and another—J. and H., and H. C. and L.—Part heard.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for probate of the Will of Muggonchund Ghellachund, deceased, Jefferson B. and D.—Choonivow, widow of the deceased, vs Ruttonchund Ghellachund—Macfarlane and E.

Petition for probate of the Will of Sejbai, widow of Thucker Shamjee Korjee, deceased, R. M. Sayani—Ookerda Damjee, Premjee Cooverjee, Heerjee Kessowjee and Mowjee Sewjee vs Damodhur Khimjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, and Dayal Khimjee—Smith and F.

LONG CAUSES.

380-80—Hearn, C. and L—Dhanjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.

491-80—Shapurjee and T—Lowjee Nanjee and another vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others—Macfarlane and E.

581-78—Tobin and R—Bhana Lalla vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

626-78—Tobin and R—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

172-79—Tobin and R—Hurjeebhoy Jamal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

279-81—Tobin and R—Raghunath Gunesh Naik vs Atmaram Venayek Paleker—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

492-81—Balkrishna and B—Rangrao Raojee vs Sidhi Mahomed Ebrahim Khan—M. H. Khan.

573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhai vs Memon Sulleman Joosub and another—In person.

145-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Kesarilal and another—J. B. D., and P. and G.

260-81—Tobin and R—Walbai vs Lilbai.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Fuller, Lieut. Genl., R. E., on duty, from Matheran.

JUNE 15.

Reilly, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 15.

Proudfoot, Captain, Bombay Volunteers, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 16.

Vol. A. D. McCabe having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to A Company.

Lieut. G. W. Roughton having returned to Bombay, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Regimental Orders of the 5th instant, is cancelled.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Act. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 15.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the Hon. Solomon David Sassoon to be an Addl. Member of H. E.'s Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only from the 20th inst.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 19th April, vice Subhedar Gungelam Dessaie, pensioned :—

4th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Balmeter Hirmeter to be Subhedar, and Color-Havaldar Charles Adams to be Jamadar.

The furlough to Europe for one hundred and sixty-three days granted by G. G. O. dated 25th April, to Major M. M. Carpendale, S. C., Comdt., 2nd Sind Horse, is to have effect from the 19th instead of the 12th May.

Surg. Major W. C. Kiernander, I.M.D., is allowed leave to Europe for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Surg.-Major M. M. Mackenzie, I. M. D., is allowed leave to Europe up to the 24th July with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut. H. W. Seymour, S. C., Qr.-Mr., 16th N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate under Rule I. of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

It is notified, under orders of the Govt. of India, that under the Schedule of rates chargeable to the Mily. Dept. for certain services on State Railways, with effect from 1st Jan. 1881, (enclosure to P. W. D. Circular No. 31 (Railways) of 1880), charges for horse-boxes in ordinary trains which are only partially occupied, will be governed by the ordinary coaching traffic rules, *i. e.*, they shall be restricted to the ordinary fare for one or more animals, according to the number actually carried for Govt.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 5th June :—

Capt. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, to be Bgde.-Major on the Estabt., in succession to Major Hore, appointed Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G. C. Parker, late Indian Navy, Port Officer, Karachi, has been granted by the Secy. of State for India a further extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. S. Kemp to act as a Member of the Scottish Section of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, vice Mr. W. F. Melvin, proceeded on furlough.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H. L. Nutt was sub. *pro tem* Second Asst. to the Pol. Agent, Kathiawar, from the 22nd January to the 8th March.

Surg. F. Burness having proceeded on leave, Surg.-Major R. W. Hare, A. M. D., assumed charge of the duties of Residency Surg. at Baroda on the 1st inst., before office hours.

Mr. E. V. Mackay is appointed to be sub. pro tem. Asst. Pol. Agent, Mahi Kantha, from the date of Capt. W. P. Kennedy's appointment to be Second Asst. to the Pol. Resident at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. H. Spence, Police Probr., is placed under the orders of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Mr. J. H. C. Schneider, Police Probr., is placed under the orders of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Panch Mahals, until further orders.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. E. Winter, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Poona, to be Magte. in charge of the Western Div. of that Dist. comprising the talukas of Poona, Haveli, Khed, Maval and Junnar.

Surg. H. Martin, M.B., A. M. Dept. in charge of the Lock Hospital at Ahmednagar, is invested with power to punish breaches of the Rules of 8th June 1868 passed by H. E. the Govr. in Council under Clause 7 Section XI. of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867.

Surg.-Major Turnbull and Brigade Surg. Cruickshank respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspr. Gen. of Prisons on 7th inst.

Rao Saheb V. V. Wagle received charge of the Second Class Sub Judge's Court at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist. on 22nd May.

Rao Saheb K. M. Huligol received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Vita in the Satara District on 25th May.

Rao Saheb G. L. Nanavati received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Tasgaon in the Satara Dist. on 30th May.

Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin is appointed to be Cant. Mag. at Jacobabad. Lieut. Gavin is also appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cant. of Jacobabad.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, on being relieved at Nasik, to revert to his appointment as Asst. Judge and Sess. Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. B. Thakur is appointed to act as Asst. Judge and Sess. Judge at Surat until further orders.

Azam Keshav Appaji, Acting Mahalkari of the Bilgi Petha in the Dist. of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. R. B. Chitale received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Ashta in the Satara Dist. on 5th inst.

Mr. Purshotam Mahadev has been appointed to be Clerk of the Sub. Judge's Court at Thana.

Azam Ramchandra Bapuji, Acting Mamlatdar of Shevgaon in the Dist. of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist. of Ahmednagar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan, Principal, Poona Training College, is appointed to act as Educl. Inspr., N.-E. D., during the absence of Mr. H. P. Jacob, or till further orders.

Surg.-Major George Bainbridge is appointed to act as Prof. of Physiology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surg-Major A. N. Hojel on privilege leave, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S., C.S.I., Collr. of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days from 27th June.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, Panjab Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to be Asst. Collr. at Sholapur.

The privilege leave of absence granted under Govt. Notn. dated 10th May to Mr. Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, First Grade, is commuted to furlough for fifteen months.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., to act as Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Broach and Dist. Registrar, Broach, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C.S.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to act as Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Ahmedabad and Dist. Registrar, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S., C.S.I., on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.S., Asst. Collr., Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eighteen days.

Mr. H. K. Disney, Asst. Supdt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Acting Asst. Supdt., Sind Revenue Survey, is allowed leave without allowances for one month.

Capt. W. C. Black, Asst. Supdt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C.S., Collr. of Broach, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months from 10th inst.

Mr. W. Allen, C.S., Acting First Asst. Collr. Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 23rd July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to promote M. J. H. E. Hart, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to be temporary Chief Engr. Second Class, with effect from 19th May, vice Col. Hancock, R. E., proceeded on furlough.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &C.

The Consg. Engr. for Railways delivered over and Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Ex. Engr., First Grade, received charge of the office of Engr.-in-Chief, S. M. Railways, on 5th instant.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Supdt., S. M. Country, Revenue Survey, having returned from furlough, received charge of his duties from Major T. M. Ward, Acting Supdt. of that Survey, on 5th inst.

Mr. F. Austin and Major F. J. Wise respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supdt., G. I. P. Railway Police, on 1st inst.

Mr. G. Jacob, Asst. Collr., W. Division, Khandesh, handed over charge of his office to the Asst. Collr., N. Division, Khandeish, Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, on 17th May.

Surg.-Major R. H. Batty and Surg. C. Monks respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil and Police Hospitals, Ahmednagar, on 24th May.

Rao Saheb Y. B. Barwe to be sub. *pro tem.* First Grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Yeola Taluka of the Nasik Dist.

Khan Saheb R. E. Kanga to be sub. *pro tem.* Second Grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Sinnar Taluka of the Nasick Dist.

Rao Saheb D. Kacheshwar to be Third Grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Shirpur Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb N. W. Debhankar to be sub. *pro tem.* Third Grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Khed Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb P. Wamon to be sub *pro tem.* Third Grade Mamlatdar, continuing to serve in the Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Moro R. Biwalkar to be Probry. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, for duty in the Pachora Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb G. C. Vad, B.A., to be sub. *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, for duty in the Khatav Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Rao Saheb M. Eknath to be sub. *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, for duty in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Messrs. E. McCullum and H. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Kaladgi, on 23rd May.

Azam Ramchandra Balaji, Second Class Chief Constable, Karwar, acted as Second Grade Inspr. of Police, Kanara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur S. B. Salwi on privilege leave from 9th Nov. 1881 to 29th Jan. 1882.

Rao Bahadur N. K. Manjunath, Second Grade Mamlatdar, having been confirmed as Sixth Grade Dy. Collr., the following promotions are made from 1st instant :—

Rao Saheb R. B. Kundmudikar is confirmed as Second Grade Mamlatdar of Indi in Kaladgi.

Rao Saheb Bal R. Donde is confirmed as Third Grade Mamlatdar of Athni in Belgaum, continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri till further orders.

Rao Saheb G. B. Gokhale is confirmed as Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Bankapur in Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Y. M. Kelkar, Third Grade Mamlatdar, now employed in the Kolhapur State, is posted to Muddebihal in Kaladgi.

Rao Saheb S. K. Budikotkar to be sub. pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar of Sindgi in Kaladgi during the employment of Rao Bahadur G. Virbasapa as sub. pro tem. Sixth Grade Dy. Collr.

The following arrangement is made during the employment of Rao Saheb K. K. Gadgil at Kolhapur :—

Rao Saheb H. R. Shirhatti to be sub. pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar of Badami in Kaladgi.

Rao Saheb S. Manjunath to be sub. pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in Dharwar.

The following arrangement is made during the employment of Rao Saheb K. R. Agashe at Kolhapur, with effect from 1st May :—

Khan Saheb Manekji Edulji to be sub. pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar of Bijapur in Kaladgi.

Rao Saheb A. B. Paradkar to be sub. pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar of Sangameshvar in Ratnagiri, continuing to do duty at Malvan.

Rao Saheb H. K. Sarahkane to continue to be in sub. pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar of Sirsi in Kanara, vice Rao Saheb A. B. Paradkar.

The Third Addl. First Grade Mamlatdar sanctioned in Govt. Resolution dated 27th March, being available, the following sub. pro tem. Mamlatdars have been confirmed in their appointments from the 1st May :—

Rao Saheb B. V. Shahapur to be First Grade Mamlatdar of Hungund in Kaladgi.

Rao Saheb R. G. Konur to be Second Grade Mamlatdar of Supa in Kanara.

Rao Saheb G. R. Mokassi to be Third Grade Mamlatdar of Yellapur in Kanara, continuing to do duty at Gadag in Dharwar.

Azam R. K. Limaye, Head Karkun, Khed Mamlatdar's Office, has been appointed Mahalkari of Baramati, vice A'zam Khanderao Balaji, retired.

Mr. G. K. Shahane, Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Third Grade, Thana, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Betham, Dist. Forest Officer, North Thana, on 25th May.

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Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FORREST—June 12, at Folkestone, Lowther T. Forrest, Lieut. Colonel, late East India Co.'s service.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LINDSLEY—June 10, at Jalgaon, the wife of E. R. Lindsley, Engineer, Khandeish S. and W. Mills, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DALRYMPLE—MARSTON—June 3, at Simla, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Liston Dalrymple, The Connaught Rangers, to Annie Maud, daughter of Brigade Surgeon J. A. Marston, M. D.

DEATH.

PRENDERGAST—June 1, at Waltair, Minnie, the wife of Major J. H. Prendergast, 29th Regt. M. N. I.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."—Forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.
"FINIS."—Declined.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

THE only reasonable inference to be drawn from the presence of the Khedive and Dervish Pasha at Alexandria is that we are on the eve of witnessing civil war. There are now to all intents and purposes two Governments in Egypt—one at Alexandria represented by the Khedive acting under the ægis of the British and French fleets, and another at Cairo represented by Arabi Pasha, and supported by the military forces of the country. It was clearly not simply to look after the rioters that Tewfik and the Turkish Commissioner went over to Alexandria; and the suspicion that their real purpose was to escape from the power of Arabi and his military supporters is confirmed by their joint request for 18,000 Turkish troops to be sent to their assistance. For what purpose are these troops summoned? If the Khedive and his formidable Minister are acting in unison, there is no necessity to augment the considerable army which Egypt possesses. There is no enemy, since the Powers refuse to occupy the country—that is, no enemy but the Egyptian soldiery and their dictatorial commander. Not only, however, have the Khedive and Dervish Pasha gone to Alexandria, but the foreign Consuls-General have followed them, the European Control have closed their offices, and a general exodus of Europeans is taking place. There is no mistaking such ominous signs of conflict. The Alexandrian riot may or may not have had any political significance in itself—it may not improbably have originated in a street brawl; but it appears to have had the effect of bringing matters to a decisive issue. We are not informed as to the manner in which the Khedive quitted his capital unaccompanied by any of his Ministers. It is enough that we find him at Alexandria, within the range of British guns, negotiating with the Sultan for an armed occupation of the country. It is impossible to conceive his taking this important step on his own initiative unless he had resolved to withstand the Ministry forced upon him, and to suppress the insubordinate soldiery who have usurped the Government. If the visit to Cairo were not something more than a mere pacificatory mission, it is hardly likely that Sir Edward Malet and the rest of the foreign representatives would depart along with him, or that the European Control would abandon their post, and with them the European colony in the capital. Our correspondent at Cairo, in the letter published by us on Tuesday, stated that the Khedive was virtually a prisoner in his own palace. If, therefore, it was thought necessary a fortnight ago to double the guard and refuse exit to His Highness, it is most unlikely that at this critical juncture Arabi would allow him to make a trip to Alexandria unaccompanied by a representative of the military government. We are, in short, driven to the conclusion that Tewfik has eluded his gaolers, and only awaits the arrival of Turkish troops to declare Arabi and associates in rebellion against his authority.

The real question now is—what will Arabi do? We have heard such conflicting accounts of the man that it is not easy to forecast what course he is likely to pursue when he is fairly called upon to choose between submission and insurrection. If the soldiery are true to him—and we have not the slightest reason to doubt their fidelity—he has at his disposal very formidable resources for carrying on war against an army of occupation. Suppose a Turkish force were to land at Alexandria, it might drive him out of Cairo, but it is not to be assumed for a moment that the capture of Cairo would end the struggle. Beyond the capital there is a vast tract of country—vaguely defined indeed, and not much heard of—from which it would be absolutely impossible to dislodge any leader who commanded the good-will of the population. Granting his inability to withstand Ottoman troops in a regular battle, he requires only to follow the tactics of Juarez, and there appears no reason why he should not harass the Khedive's Government out of the country precisely as the Mexican chief did that of Maximilian. But we have yet to learn that Arabi is incapable of meeting the Turks in open fight. The knowledge of two considerations are wanting to enable us to answer that question—firstly, to what extent the Egyptians are prepared to support Arabi; and secondly, whether the Minister possesses the iron will of Mahomed Ali, or the military genius of Ibrahim, which would enable him to organise a successful resistance to the Sultan. The Western Powers, have not for the first time, under-estimated the resolution of the Egyptians. They, no doubt, anticipated that the presence of the united squadrons in Alexandria Bay would bring Arabi and his brother officers to their senses; and we think we have advanced enough to show that if they reckon on the work cut out for the Turkish troops being a mere promenade, they stand a fair chance of being rudely undeceived. It required a strong reinforcement from England and France to drive Ibrahim Pasha out of his conquests, and it is not by any means impossible that it may require a similar combination to put down Arabi Pasha—that is, if the "National" party is anything more substantial than the sham some European journals have represented it to be.

Mr. Gladstone has made a declaration on the Egyptian question in the House of Commons. There is little to be said against the policy laid down by the Prime Minister. But the difficulty is not one of policy—on that we are all agreed—it is a question of the firmness and capacity of the British Government to carry it out. Mr. Gladstone succinctly sums up our objects as being "the maintenance of existing rights in Egypt, and the obtainment of guarantees for the same." Some consolation may be drawn from the fact that, judging from the phraseology of the Prime Minister, England is taking the initiative in the matter. "The French Government," he said, "had promised cordial co-operation, and the other Powers were heartily co-operating with England." It is also satisfactory to learn that "the Sultan is in harmony with the Great Powers, and particularly with England." We should like to know something more definite as to the position of "intermediary" which Mr. Gladstone attributes to Turkey. As a matter of fact, the Sultan has played his cards far too adroitly throughout this business to permit us to suppose that he is likely to be satisfied with the *rôle* of a disinterested "intermediary." If Turkish troops occupy Egypt, we may take it for granted that they will be no mere mercenaries "for the maintenance of existing rights," as these rights are regarded in London and Paris. The Sultan, it is only natural to suppose, is playing for his own hand, and no doubt with the object of establishing that direct control over Egypt which Mahomed Ali wrested from his predecessors. We are not suggesting any perfidy on the part of Turkey, but it is well to bear in mind that she is as little likely as would be England, or France, or any other Power, to undertake the onerous duties of "intermediary" in such a matter unless she saw some prospect of being repaid for her trouble and sacrifice. Be that as it may, a Turkish occupation of Egypt will shortly become a reality, and Mr. Gladstone will have to prepare to deal with a fresh crop of difficulties, even supposing that the Turks settle Arabi Pasha as effectually as is expected. Meanwhile there is cause for anxiety as to the behaviour of the troops at Alexandria. The garrison of the city, we learned yesterday, has been raised to 12,000 men. Now, unless Sir Beauchamp Seymour is ready to land marines, or, what perhaps is more likely, is prepared to give the Khedive shelter on board his flag-ship, His Highness must be as much at the mercy of the military in the one city as in the other. According to our Cairo correspondent, it was the officers of the garrison at Alexandria who were the first to intimidate the Khedive when he dismissed Arabi. It is not likely that they are less favourably disposed towards their leader than they were a fortnight ago, and unless they stand in healthy awe of the fleet, which we fear is hardly likely in view of recent events, there seems no reason why they should not capture the Khedive, and so give Arabi's Government an appearance of legality as long as possible. A Reuter's telegram from London states that the soldiers are behaving well. It is not clear, however, whether this refers to the troops at Cairo or Alexandria. More probably it is the former that is meant, and in any case the testimony is negative so far as the political bearing of the question is concerned, for the good behaviour may amount to no more than an absence of violence towards Europeans. It would be a sad blow to Tewfik's prestige if he were compelled to seek refuge on board a British man-of-war. Probably the astuteness of Dervish Pasha will enable him to temporize with the Governor and the local military chiefs, until the Khedive is securely sheltered, physically and morally, beneath the banner of the Kaliph.

THE recent disbandment of certain regiments of the Native Army has opened up several questions which are both interesting and important. In the first place, was the military strength of the three Presidencies excessive before the present reductions? And, in regard to the future, have we reached the extreme limit beyond which it would not be safe to reduce our native forces in India? After the great Mutiny the reorganisation of the Indian Army left the following as the military strength of this country as regards native soldiers. In the Bengal Presidency there were established 49 regiments of infantry and 19 of cavalry; in Madras 40 of infantry and 4 of cavalry; in Bombay 30 of infantry and 7 of cavalry; in the Punjab 12 of infantry and 6 of cavalry; and the Hyderabad Contingent with 6 of infantry and 4 of cavalry. This reorganisation involved large reductions both in Bengal and Madras, the latter of which was shorn of twelve regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. In regard to these contracted numbers, Colonel Chesney in 1871 made the following remarks in his "Indian Polity"—remarks which seem to have a special application to the circumstances of to-day. "There is probably no country in the world," he says, "in which the military force bears so small a proportion to the population as in India, and where, quite irrespective of its fitness for offensive warfare, even the large cities are so slightly guarded. City for city, the military garrisons of India are smaller than even those of England. The Indian Army, in fact, must be regarded at present as merely a peace cadre or depôt, so organised as to be readily capable of augmentation. It is barely able to supply the ordinary demands of peace time; and it is no exaggeration to say that, in order to furnish a brigade for foreign service, a strain has to be put on the Army which is felt from one end of the country to the other."

Now, if this was true in 1871, it is far more true in 1882, when the Native Army has still further suffered diminution to the extent of four regiments of cavalry and eighteen of infantry. If it was then "barely able to supply the demands of peace time," how can it meet the demands on it now that the extent of territory to be garrisoned has increased so much? The plain answer to this is, it cannot; and stations now occupied by regiments will have to be denuded of troops. And the logical sequence of this is that if military stations have to be abandoned because there are no regiments to garrison them, then the Native Army has already been reduced beyond what prudence would dictate, and certainly cannot afford to lose another regiment. It is very significant of the extra work that has been quietly and almost imperceptibly thrown upon the Bombay Army that within the last dozen years it has been found necessary to denude the following stations of native troops. First comes Sholapore, supposed to be the hottest station in this Presidency, which used to be garrisoned by artillery as well as infantry, but which now has neither, even its fort having been suffered to go to ruin. Then comes Dhoolia, which is now purely a civil station; and the regiment at Dhoolia used to send a detachment of three companies to Asseergurh, but the garrison of that famous old fortress, the key of Central India, now consists of one company of British soldiers. Kolhapore, too, has been stripped of its native regiment, and we suppose the new cantonment will share the fate of the old one, which was on the opposite side of the city, and is now so completely demolished that it is not easy to discover the sites of the old bungalows. Kaladgee has long since been given up, and the only military force there now is one company of sepoys under a native officer, furnished by the regiment at Belgaum. This is what it has been found necessary to do in the way of withdrawing troops from stations before the Bombay Army was reduced by four regiments of infantry; and now with Quetta, Sibi, and the Bolan posts on our hands, it is equally difficult to understand how the regiments that remain are to do the garrison work expected of them, or to surmise what further stations can be abandoned. As we stated a few days ago, Dharwar is to lose half its regiment, Mehidpore will probably be garrisoned by three companies of a regiment whose head-quarters will be Indore, Surat will have to do with the wing of a regiment, and it is doubtful whether Baroda will have more. In short, detachments will have to do the work heretofore performed by regiments.

Now, every military man knows what happens when a regiment is broken up into detachments. It becomes slack, forgets its drill, and loses much of that coherence and smartness which usually distinguish a regiment kept intact and drilled together. Officers on detachment duty stand a good chance of being isolated, for in spite of the influx of subalterns into the Bombay Army, most regiments are still short-handed. That is to say, a corps broken up into three detachments could hardly afford to send more than one British officer with each, and this in itself is a thing to be regretted. In conclusion, we think it must be owned by every impartial person that the reductions in the Bombay Army involve the breaking up of the regiments that remain to an extent that must considerably impair their efficiency; and in view of the present unsettled state of things in Egypt, we can only once more draw attention to the statement in "India Polity" concerning the Army in 1871, that "it is hardly able to supply the demands of peace time, and it is no exaggeration to say that, in order to furnish a brigade for foreign service, a strain would have to be put on the Army which would be felt from one end of the country to the other." It has been sought to make the reduction scheme pleasant all round by insisting a great deal—*usque ad nauseam*—on the liberality of the terms offered to everybody disbanded, but it is as well not to lose sight of the fact, to which we have called attention, that it is one thing to cut off redundancies, and another to cripple a force already barely strong enough in numbers to perform the multifarious duties demanded of it.

WE understand that a strong feeling is gaining ground in commercial circles in favour of the re-establishment of the "Cotton Frauds Act" in a modified form. Amongst those who support the movement are some who were the strongest advocates for the abolition of the Act, their argument being that although they were theoretically right in the position they took up, experience has shown they were practically wrong. The cotton season now drawing to a close has been the largest ever known on this side of India, and, to begin with, the first shipments of the crop sent to Europe left little to be desired in the matter of quality. But it appears that the withdrawal of the Act has brought into the trade a number of people whose sole business is to manufacture mixtures which, whilst satisfying the eye in appearance, will prove most worthless in yarn-producing power. These before long will get into the hands of spinners, and the result, it is said, will be that the old objection to Surats will become as strong as ever. The line taken up by the original opponents of the Act was that business of this kind would bring about its own cure, as buyers in Europe would eventually only draw their supplies from shippers who delivered unadulterated cotton. The fear is gaining ground, however, that the general disrepute which these mixtures will cast on Bombay cotton as a whole may do such an amount of injury to the trade as to place its very existence in jeopardy; and rather than risk this, a number of merchants would welcome a re-introduction of Government surveillance. The matter, we hear, is likely to become the subject of discussion in the Chamber of Commerce at an early date, and in all probability it would have come to the surface earlier but for a feeling on the part of the commercial community against retracting the views they expressed so strongly four years ago. We refrain from going into arguments either way until we learn more clearly what the advocates of the movement can lay before Government and the public; but we have no doubt a hint of what is coming will prove of service to Messrs. Ashburner and Ravenscroft, whose consistent advocacy of a Cotton Frauds Act is now likely to receive what even to them must be unexpected support.

WE hear from Simla that the Government of India is not altogether satisfied with the report of the Government of Bombay that a saving of Rs. 1,60,000 has been effected in the Bombay Customs Department. The Supreme Government require that a saving of two lakhs at least should be effected. This is easier said than done, for although the greater part of the Customs revenue was sacrificed by the last Budget, we are by no means free from the nuisance of Custom House examinations. Every package has to be examined as heretofore, to make sure that the three or four articles still dutiable are not smuggled in. And this necessitates, of course, the maintenance of a very large staff of Custom House employés. Under the circumstances, the saving of Rs. 1,60,000 surprises us; we should not be surprised if it rejoiced the bold smuggler, if such a poetical being still exists in this prosaic age.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—"A contemporary recently, when ventilating a subject in which, as he justly remarks, every European in India is more or less interested, viz., the progress of musketry practice amongst the troops, if correct in his statements, is certainly wrong in the inferences he draws. It is undoubtedly true that the shooting of native regiments in Bengal attains a higher figure of merit than does that of the regiments in Bombay; but the shooting of British regiments stationed in Bengal is likewise better than is made by British regiments in the Bombay Presidency, or, indeed, anywhere else. It is true also that a Madras Native Infantry regiment shooting in Bengal has made a better score than any Bombay regiment; the 3rd Madras N. I. having made 93·19, while the best in Bombay has only made 90·83. But it is neither correct nor fair to argue from this that the shooting of the Madras Native Army is superior to that of Bombay, since, as a matter of fact, the average for Bombay is at least eight points higher than it is in the Madras Army, showing that, as a whole, the Bombay Army shoots the better of the two. The worst shooting regiment in Bombay is, as stated, the 3rd Belooches: it is some six points below the regiment next above it. But considering that it is yet in a state of reorganisation, and had been unexercised in musketry for four years, its figure of merit this year can scarcely be considered a fair specimen of its shooting capacity. The facility with which recruits are discharged by officers commanding Bengal native regiments of course gives them an advantage over those of other Presidencies, where indifferent shots cannot be so easily got rid of. Still, as the shooting of the Bombay Army at all events appears to be steadily improving year by year, we may hope that ere long Bombay regiments may vie successfully with their comrades of Bengal."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE s. s. Arago, Captain Lewis Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left Kurrachee on the 13th June; and on her way to Bombay she experienced fresh S.W. monsoon and heavy squalls.

THE s. s. Singapore, Captain G. Merello, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left Marseilles on the 20th May; and between Aden and Bombay she experienced heavy sea and strong wind.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Nasick, 14th June :—"The fall of rain in Nasick has been very good, for up to this morning we have had (from 1st January) 13·91 inches. Last year we had in all 22·44 inches, but from 1st January to 14th June, 1881, we had but 3·39 inches. The rain this year has been good all over this district, and the health of people and cattle is good."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, 14th June.—No reports have been received from South India to-day. Yesterday there was heavy rain and high wind on the Malabar Coast. To-day the barometer has fallen in the north of the Punjab, but has risen elsewhere. The rise exceeds one tenth in Eastern Bengal and Arracan. South-west winds prevail on the Bombay coast and in Central India; south south-east in the upper districts of the North-West Provinces; north-east in the lower districts and Behar. The Bengal branch of the monsoon is increasing in strength. The rainfall yesterday at Mercara was five inches; Goa and Mangalore two to three inches; Belgaum, Poona, Naini Tal, and Hamirpur one to two inches; Hazaribagh, Gya, and Cawnpur over half an inch. To-day at Akyab six inches fell; at Dacca five inches; at Chittagong four inches; at Indore and Khandwa two inches; at Benares, Darjeeling, Purneah, Burdwan, Amraoti, and Sutna one inch; at Mussoorie, Patna, Dhubhri, Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay, and the Burmese stations over half an inch.

MADRAS.—It has rarely happened that Madras has had such a long and continuous burst of land wind as it has had this year. Yesterday the wind blew from the west with the force of a gale, and it has been very strong again to-day. There was a short spell of sea-breeze last week, but otherwise the land wind has been triumphant since the 3rd of the month. On the hills they have been having tremendous rain. A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—"We have had seven days rain here, and are getting very tired of the wet, and still there seems no prospect of a break."—*Madras Mail.*

OOTACAMUND.—A correspondent writes :—"The monsoon has burst with a vengeance at Ootacamund. It has rained incessantly this week without intermission; no conveyances can be had, and no one can leave his house without being drenched. It is blowing a perfect gale for the last four days, and some large trees have fallen to the ground. Coolies and cattle, through the cold, wet, and damp, are said to have died on the road leading down the ghat."—*Madras Times.*

COCHIN.—A correspondent at Cochin writes to a Madras paper :—"Some idea of the rainfall in this town may be gathered from the following statement :—

June 1	1·551	7	0·780
2	1·713	8	2·233
3	0·030	9	6·900
4	0·180		
5	2·252	....	17·221
6	1·222		

Very few houses are waterproof, and some may be said to be wholly surrounded with water. Fine old trees are tumbling down; the sea is washing in close on to Beach-road; and altogether the prospect is far from pleasing. The porous soil is so saturated with moisture that it refuses to take in more, and there is abundance of water lying on the surface which cannot be lately got rid of."

COCONADA.—Messrs. Stephenson, Nixon and Co., report in their circular of the 6th instant :—"The S. W. monsoon having already burst on the Western Coast, is beginning to show symptoms of not now being very far off this coast. During the past week we have had periods of intense heat interspersed with welcome showers of rain, and the freshes are expected down the Kistna and Godavery almost immediately, so that very shortly now we may hope to see the canals navigable throughout the two districts."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	24	35	27	78	27	9	29	77
14 Wednesday........	0	52	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 Thursday........	....	....	0	25	0	27	0	09
Total....	24	87	28	03	27	36	29	86
Corresponding date last year..........	9	22	7	12	6	18	6	88

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution on the annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the year end 31st December, 1881 :—

This report shows that there has again been a marked decrease in the number of suits instituted which was less in 1881 than in any year since 1869-70, except 1874.

The decrease (3,106) is almost entirely in the suits on promissory notes, for money lent and for goods sold, and is ascribed to the general prosperity of the community during the year. But an increase in suits on accounts stated, on judgments, and for trover, is also attributed by the First Judge to increased prosperity and commercial activity.

It would probably be more exact to ascribe the decrease, where it has taken place, to the low prices of food staples and the consequent improvement in the condition of the petty trading and labouring classes. Experience shows that low prices have a direct effect in reducing the business of Small Cause Courts in a large urban population.

This is borne out by the fact noticed in the report that the decrease was mainly in suits for small amounts not exceeding Rs. 200, the majority of which are brought against the poorest members of the community for the recovery of small loans or petty debts incurred in respect of the supply of the necessaries of life.

Of the 28,602 suits disposed of during the year, 18,274 were decided on the return date of the summons. The average duration of adjourned cases before the four Judges was 21 days, 3 days, [illegible] days, and 5 days, respectively, being a marked reduction of the averages of the previous year fo similar cases.

It is satisfactory to find that the arrear of undecided cases has been reduced from 3,046 in 1880 to 2,828 in the year under notice. These arrears appe to be composed chiefly of suits adjourned f sufficient reason or instituted too late in the ye to come on for hearing before the 31st December.

The net amount credited to Government w Rs. 1,76,457-12-3, while the expenditure w Rs. 1,65,660-0-4. There was a decrease of Rs. 53 in the net amount credited to Government as co pared with 1880, which is sufficiently accounted f by the reduction in both the number of suits ins tuted and amount litigated. There remaine however, a net profit to Government, during t year, of about Rs. 10,798.

The costs paid on the institution of 28,349 suits which the amount litigated was Rs. 19,98,4 amounted to Rs. 1,68,494, whilst the amount r covered and paid to suitors during the year w Rs. 3,80,040-9-9.

In 29 cases compensation was ordered to be pai to the Defendants by plaintiffs under Section 42 o the Act.

The Court sat for 250 days and was closed for 11 —including Sundays, holidays, 35 days vacation, a 3 days on account of the census.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held at Poona on Wednesday next, the 21st inst :—

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council :—

1. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 31C dated 18th March 1882, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill for the repeal of Bombay Act No. VII of 1878" (the Cotton Frauds Act).
2. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 22, dated 18th March, 1882, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1874" (the Jail Act).
3. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 29 C, dated 18th March 1882, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy an Governor General signified thereon, the authen tic copy of the "Bill to amend the Bombay an Kurrachee Vaccination Acts."
4. Letter from the Secretary to the Governme of India, Legislative Department, No. 558, date 29th April 1882, returning with the assent o His Excellency the Viceroy and Governo General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend Act XLVIII of 1860."

II. Bill and Order of the day :—

Bill No. 3 of 1882. A Bill to amend Bombay Act of 1878. First reading.

THE PROPOSED SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEBHOY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent the remarks in your issue of th 12th instant on the Sir J. J. Industrial School, i further subscriptions cannot be obtained from th public, it is very desirable that Government shoul be got to contribute under the grant-in-aid rul towards so deserving an object; but I think if th matter is only brought before the public in a prope manner, the fund already collected would very soo be augmented. Since the death of the second baronet this distinguished Parsee family has met with another loss in the death of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, the third and only surviving son of the first baronet, and although Mr. Sorabjee (through having led a retired life for the last 15 years or so) was not perhaps so well known to the generation, yet there are many who remember leading and prominent part he took in the pu affairs of the city years ago. In the heyday of h prosperity Mr. Sorabjee was the Mæcenas of th natives of India, and to his generosity, patronage, and fostering care many of those who at present are enjoying the highest social and official positions in Bombay owe their first beginning in life, while to his munificent liberality the people of Guzerat and other places owe many of their dhurumsalas, tanks, roads, dispensaries, schools, &c., &c. I have not the slightest doubt if a proper movement is set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee, a large sum of money would be subscribed, and the amount could be given towards the fund already collected for the "Industrial Art School," which could then be started on a substantial basis in memory of the two brothers, both of whom were worthy of being honoured and remembered by their countrymen. As I have before intimated, there are many of the leading natives, some of them holding high official positions, who were the recipients of Mr. Sorabjee's patronage and liberality; and it behoves them, now basking in the sunshine of prosperity, to see, especially when there is a deserving object like the Industrial School in need of monetary assistance, that the memory of their patron is not allowed to be buried in oblivion. I feel certain Sir James Fergusson, like his distinguished predecessor, has only to be properly moved to induce His Excellency to preside at a meeting held in honour of one of Bombay's benefactors and foremost citizens.

June 14. J. B.

KHANDALA AND LANOWLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that a correspondent signing himself "Another Ancient" has made known the true distance of Sakar Phutah from Lanowli and Khandala. It takes three-and-a half hours from the Travellers' Bungalow and back resting only five minutes at Sakar Phutah, and this with a little sharp riding on the return journey. And from Lanowli it could not be done much under two-and-a-half to three hours. Although it has the advantage of a tonga road, the time taken in reaching the summit by this method will not be under an hour; and tongas and ponies are all very well for strong folks. There can of course be tonjons and palanquins, but this just brings us to the hill sanitaria difficulty, which at Khandala and Lanowli is overcome; the drive from either station to the bungalow or hotel would never occupy more than five minutes to a quarter of an hour.

You speak of the owners of bungalows at both places doing something for the general public, and increasing the attractiveness and value of their properties, by freely planting trees in their compounds. As a rule I think compounds are well supplied with trees, with the exception of two, and these two are in very conspicuous places, but not a shade-giving tree is in either. Both places belong to the same owner. This property would be much more valuable, and the houses would let better, if they were a little more sheltered. It would be a good move on the part of Government when giving building sites to make a stipulation that trees must be planted. After the first two or three years there would be no expense. But what can you say when the Travellers' Bungalow—Government property—stands like a pelican in the desert. Why are not trees here? Water! I suspect is the Government echo. Does it never rain at Khandala? So the public would be led to think, but what is the Government register? Upwards of 20 inches of rain in the season, and still they cry n water; and Sir Jamsetjee's reservoir empties it contents into the ravine below year after year because no precautions are taken to bund the wate in sufficient quantities to make it a really valu lake.

There is no doubt many would build houses the water difficulty were settled; and there woul be no difficulty in letting them. For the pa two seasons every bungalow has been occupie and Hardwick's Hotel has been full. This woul also be the case with the Travellers' Bung low were not people afraid of being turned ou Such an arrangement seems absurd, and Traveller Bungalows are at a discount now, especially whe there are hotels and railway stations. If a litt commercial energy could be infused into the tra quil mind of Government, the Khandala Traveller Bungalow would easily bring in Rs. 1,200 a ye instead of about Rs. 400 only, as it is now doin The Travellers' Bungalow at Karli, a few miles fro Lanowli, has dwindled down to one room, which kept select for the "Engineer Sahib," and the Tr vellers' Bungalow at Tulligaum has disappear altogether. This is mentioned to show that Tr vellers' Bungalows on this route are things of th past; and now, before the Khandala Bungalo shares the same fate (for it may escape some th Khandala is a popular place, treeless and waterle as it is), let it be suggested that the present me man, who has so faithfully filled this post for number of years, rent the present bungalow for sum of one hundred a month, and allow him, in th case, to take in families for as long a time as the choose to stay. And may it be further suggeste that Government plant some quick-growing tre all over the ground in the vicinity of the bung It would make this particular spot much healthy. The Catholic Fathers, who have the adjacent property, might plant trees to advantage to themselves, for it would ma spot a good deal more healthy for the boys they bring here for a change every year.

June 14. AN OLD IN

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple reme produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Ski writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing the with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In so cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I conside Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemist druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Opposition demanded further information respecting the crisis in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion on the subject at present, but briefly summed up the policy of the British Government, which, he said, was the maintenance of existing rights in Egypt, and the obtainment of guarantees for the same. The Right Hon'ble gentleman said that the French Government had promised cordial co-operation, and the other Powers were heartily co-operating with England. Turkey, he said, was necessary as an intermediary, and he added that the Sultan was in harmony with the Great Powers, and particularly so with England.

THE KHEDIVE AT ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO, JUNE 14.

The Governor of Alexandria has issued a proclamation stating that the Khedive and Dervish Pasha have arrived, and guarantee the maintenance of order.

All the foreign Consuls-General have arrived at Alexandria.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Times publishes a telegram from Alexandria in this morning's issue, stating that the Khedive and Dervish Pasha have requested the Porte to despatch 18,000 Turkish troops to Egypt.

EXODUS OF EUROPEANS.

The European Control have closed their offices, and a general exodus of Europeans from the country is taking place.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOLDIERY.

The Egyptian soldiers are behaving well.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 14.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.

The Inch Line steamer Alleghany left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 14th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85
4½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Irene Morris, Giava, and Gulf of Suez.
Departure—Knight of the Bath.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

RANGOON, JUNE 15.—Rangoon-Penang cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

At 10 p.m	81·5°

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

„ 6 a.m.	80 8
„ 10 a.m.	83·4
„ 2 p.m.	82·8
„ 4 p.m.	84·2

THE success of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited) seems to have inspired Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. with the idea of becoming a (Limited) too. The chemists' business is about to be handed over to a limited liability company, with 2,000 shares of Rs. 200 each. All the shares, we believe, have been taken up, chiefly by Europeans.

A NOTIFICATION appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, appointing Mr. Solomon David Sassoon to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

DR. BAINBRIDGE acts as Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, and Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Hojel on leave.

A LIST of the three classes of Sardars, and widows of Sardars, and Honorary Sardars in the Bombay Presidency, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE Hon. W. Hudleston, C. S. I., retired from the Madras Civil Service on the 12th inst., and left Ootacamund the same day. He goes home *viâ* Bombay.

THERE was a decrease of 3,106 in the number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes during last year as compared with 1880, a satisfactory state of things, which the First Judge ascribes to the general prosperity of the community during the year. Government differ, however, and infer from the fact that the decrease was mainly in small amounts not exceeding Rs. 200, "the majority of which are brought against the poorest members of the community for the recovery small loans, or petty debts incurred in respect of the supply of the necessaries of life," that it was more probably due to the low prices of food staples and the consequent improvement in the condition of the petty trading and labouring classes. The working of the Court shows a net profit to Government for the year, of Rs. 10,798.

WE are glad to see the death-rate continues very low in Bombay, being last week 21·38 per thousand of the population per annum, as compared to 30·17 for the week ended on the 14th June, 1881, and a mean of 39·54 for the corresponding weeks in the last five years. There were no cholera deaths again last week, as compared to 11 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 48 for the second week in June during the years 1876-81. The death-rate in Calcutta during the last week reported on was 34·8, and there were 115 deaths from cholera.

THERE were 165 deaths from cholera in the Ahmedabad district, 102 in the Belgaum district, 59 in the Satara district, and 15 in the Wadhwan district during the week ended on the 10th inst. "Cholera in Navanagar, Gondal, Kotdasanjani, Vadia, and Jetpur;" is reported also from the Rajkot district, but in this case no figures are given. There was one death from cholera in Karmala, Sholapore collectorate.

THE *Pioneer* understands that all legislation at Simla on the subject of petroleum has been suspended for the present, "the Government of India entertaining grave doubts as to the propriety of going on with the Bill lately introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State. It appears that the representations made to the Secretary of State, to the effect that Professor Abel's test was not trustworthy in a hot climate, does not correspond with past experience as regards the oil hitherto imported. The oil which its application has brought under suspicion is of a new brand."

A RATE of Rs. 2-2 per ton is to be levied on goods shipped from or to vessels in the Madras harbour.

A NEW dress for the Madras Native Army has been decided upon, which we are assured will ensure the comfort of the sepoy and add to his appearance. We give a description of the new uniform in another column.

GOVERNMENT have decided to adopt Colonel Lowe's transport scheme, and the new regulations on the subject will shortly be issued by the Quarter-master-General's Department.

THE following is the subordinate staff for the new Transport Department in Bengal:—One deputy commissary, five conductors, seven sub-conductors, ten sergeants. Young and active men are to be selected from the regiments. All at first will join in the rank of sergeant, whence promotion to warrant grade will be made after proved fitness.

THE negotiations with the Burmese Embassy, the *Pioneer* says, appear to have come to a dead-lock for the present. "Probably the difficulties in the way of an understanding will ultimately be removed, but the Burmese, although no details concerning their demands have been divulged, are understood to be very obstinate."

THE following neat suggestion for solving all difficulties in our relations with Upper Burmah at once and for ever, is modestly put forward by the *Rangoon Times*:—"Let Colonel Sladen, or Colonel Street, with half-a-dozen subordinate officers and a couple of hundred British troops, be sent up to Mandalay in one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers. The head of the affair would direct His Majesty, with his lares and penates, to get on board the steamer, leave the city, and report himself to the Chief Commissioner in Rangoon for orders. He would then take charge, his subordinates having already been told off to their respective duties for the preservation of order, and by beat of gong inform the people that they could live and trade in peace and quietness, and that any man breaking the peace in any way would be shot or hanged. No one would object, and the city would be no harder to govern than Pegu or Toungoo. The king and queen could be sent to Aden for a while, where a dry climate might possibly cure them of their thirst for blood. That this idea is not too far-fetched is the opinion of everyone who knows anything of Burmah and the Burmese."

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which the three Civilians recently transferred from the Punjab to the Bombay Presidency will retain the personal allowances they drew in the Punjab, and, the Allahabad paper says, in all probability they will profit decidedly by the transfer in the long run.

THE Government of India has been requested to assist the study of solar physics by collecting facts with the view of testing the reality of the supposed existence of a cycle of solar influence, corresponding to the greater or less abundance of sun spots, which shows itself in variations of temperature, rainfall, &c. Among the facts which are considered likely to aid in such an inquiry are the heights of the water in rivers, as giving a good general idea of the rainfall over large areas. Accordingly, a Bengal paper states, most of the local Governments and Administrations have been desired to furnish the Supreme Government with statements or diagrams showing the average height during each month, from June to October inclusive, of any river gauges which may have been, or are now being, recorded, either in the Civil or Public Works Departments, for as many years back as the records may extend. And having regard to the importance of the inquiry in connection with which the information is required, it has been pointed out to them that pains should be taken to make the abstracts of existing records of flood gauges as accurate and complete as possible.

IF we are to believe the editor of *Truth*, one of his most arduous duties lies in correcting the mistakes of the *World*. We are not often very deeply interested in "Edmund's" vagaries; but we cannot allow a statement which appears in his last issue, absurd as it is, to pass uncorrected. The *World* assures its readers that "recent advices from Bombay indicate that the sudden removal of the cotton duties in India has well-nigh given the *coup de grâce* to the mills there. It came upon them at the close of a period of excessive over-production. Stocks were therefore excessive, and prices have given way to an extent that appears to imperil their stability. The owners have been driven to pawn their stocks in order to keep the mills running. Hence mill shares have fallen, and a very gloomy feeling prevails. Is this another trouble ahead for the Indian banks, we wonder? Business has been bad enough for them in the Manchester trade of late, and if they get the load of insolvent Bombay mills added to all they have to carry, their position will be indeed pitiable." Will the *World* and its Manchester friends be the more surprised, or pleased, to hear that the Bombay mills are doing fairly well, and that indeed their prospects are so encouraging that several large new mills are in course of erection?

WE stated last week that an action for breach of promise of marriage had been instituted against Mr. Biggar, M.P., by a lady at Paris. The *Daily News* of May 25 says:—We understand that a case, not within the immediate sphere of politics, in which Mr. Biggar, M.P. is concerned, has been settled out of court.

THE Czar of Russia has presented the Emperor William with four splendid black stallions, of purest Russian breed. This gift is accompanied by beautiful Russian harness for the same, inlaid with gold. Two of these horses were harnessed to the late Czar's carriage when His Imperial Majesty was assassinated.

THE great billiard players have been very quiet for some time past, but we see a match was played recently between Cook and Mitchell (3,000 up, won by Cook by 778 points), which has led to a match being made for J. Roberts, Jun., to concede Cook 750 in 5,000, for £500 a side, to be played during the July meeting at Newmarket. £1,000 to £800 was laid on Cook in addition.

IT is much to be regretted that rats, if left to themselves, defer their departure from passenger ships till the latter are about to go to the bottom. But since such is their way, it would be as well if the captains and crews would organise the means of inducing them to quit a little sooner. "An Aggrieved Traveller" thus describes, in a letter to a London paper, his sufferings on a passage from Calcutta to Suez:—

"Imagine the horror of your position, as you lay in your berth at night, in continual dread of a rat falling on your face or scuttering behind your pillow. This actually happened to me, and it was long before I could get rid of the horrible sensation of its cold feet passing across my cheek. The child of a passenger was actually bitten by one of these animals, another lost her shoe-laces, another a lawn-tennis racquet, out of which the centre was eaten away; and I think it ought to be known that this plague of vermin actually occurred on one of the ships of a company which is heavily subventioned by the State."

We know of another case in which a distinguished Consul had two rats waltzing over his face at once in the darkness of a lonely night at sea. The shock to his nerves lasted for days, and made him dread the going down of the sun. Surely every steamer, "subventioned by the State" or otherwise, might keep a cage of ferrets and a couple of terriers to look after the rats, which now have matters very much their own way on voyages between India and England.

THE *Daily Telegraph* published the following alarming paragraph on May 23:—"We understand that information of a most serious character, affecting the lives of more than one well-known politician at present in London, is in the hands of the authorities, and that renewed vigilance on the part of the police has been demanded within the last two or three days. For obvious reasons we refrain from publishing the names of the personages menaced, but the danger which exists is none the less real. Meanwhile, the residence of every Minister of the Crown in London is at this moment carefully guarded by the police, and Ministers themselves are escorted to and from the Houses of Parliament by constables in plain clothes, so that no precaution can be said to be neglected." The following day the *Daily News* said:—"A sensational story has been published hinting at fresh dangers from Fenian sources surrounding Ministers. We understand that no information of this kind has reached the Home Office, and that the police arrangements with respect to members of the Ministry are precisely the same as they have been for several weeks past."

CETEWAYO's visit to England is indefinitely postponed; but it would be a mistake to assume that, by forbidding his departure from South Africa, we have removed, or even appreciably diminished, the difficulties in Zululand. Lady Florence Dixie has written an alarming letter to Lord Kimberley, in which she asserts that the postponement of the King's visit has "darkened the Zulu mind with the deepest discontent," the effect of which on the Zulu nation is "dangerous to a degree." She proceeds:—

"I write now on this subject to you for the last time. Regard what I say, or disregard it, as you will; but I warn you that unless the Government proceed at once to award justice to Zululand a conflagration will arise in that country, provoked by famine and oppression—a conflagration as disastrous, if not more so, than that which lost us in the Zulu war names full of brightness and promise, brave and gallant men whom we can never replace. In the name of Zululand and the Zulu people, warn both the Government and the English people that the Zulus will not long remain satisfied with the bare comfort of words. I warn both you as a member of the Government and the English nation that if you will not give Zululand justice she must try to obtain it for herself."

In other words, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we are face to face with a new Zulu war. If this danger is imminent, it is not likely to be staved off by giving Cetewayo an allotment at the Cape similar to that on which Langalibalele is dragging out a dreary existence.

LEVEE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE following notification is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levée at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, the 23rd June, 1882, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen having already been presented purposing to attend are requested to bring two cards, with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, and not having been already presented to His Excellency the Governor, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary at least three days before the date of Levée.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Poona, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Native gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, and who are not entitled to the Private Entrée, will be good enough to send their names to the Military Secretary's Office, Ganesh Khind, not later than noon on Tuesday, the 20th June, 1882.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Singapore (s), from Marseilles; Arago (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Tuscany (s), for Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Valse	Two Kisses	Batho.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Arrd. by Kappey.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Galop	Pomona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Govindlal Maharaj arrived here on Wednesday last from Bikaneer. He was accompanied by eighty armed followers, and has taken up his residence at Coombartookda.

AN OLD REPROBATE.—Balloo Annajee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver ring, a purse, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 36-7, the property of Krishna Luximon. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CELEBRATED BILLIARD PLAYER.—Professor Rudolphe will give his first exhibition in Bombay this evening at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. It is said that his skill is marvellous, and that in "fancy" strokes he surpasses anything previously seen in Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—Rosa Maria Cruz, a Goanese woman, while coming down the staircase of a two-storeyed house yesterday missed her footing and fell from a height of about 12 feet, sustaining a severe wound on the head. She is under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE NEW R. C. BISHOP OF HYDERABAD.—The consecration at Hyderabad (Deccan) of the Rev. Father Caprotti as Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Hyderabad has been fixed for the 29th instant. Bishop Meurin will be the consecrating prelate, assisted by Drs. Tissot and Coadon, Vicars Apostolic of Vizagapatam and Mysore.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Jairam Kessow, a domestic servant recently in the employ of Mr. John Adams, residing at Malabar Hill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cash box containing Rs. 55 in currency notes, and a silver watch and gold chain valued at Rs. 70, the property of Mr. Adams. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th June was Rs. 1,38,35,028. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 21,22,511. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 25,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 1,34,57,539. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 4,96,000 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 13th June, was 348, being 19 more than in the previous week, 46 less than the week ending 14th June, 1881, and 162 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 21·38. There were 51 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 less than the previous week, and 39 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 57, 15, and 2 respectively, compared with 53, 16, and 8 last year.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

REMUNERATION TO LIQUIDATORS OF THE NURSEY MILLS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW FLEMING, THE NEW ALEXANDRA, THE NURSEY, AND THE COLABA MILL COMPANIES.

THIS was an application on petition by Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and M. R. De Quadros, on behalf of themselves and the estate of their late colleague, Mr. H. R. Cormack, as official liquidators of the abovenamed mill companies, to have their remuneration increased from one to two per cent. on the amount of the assets realised by them. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for a number of creditors, in support of the petition. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, opposed the application on behalf of the Bank of Bombay; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, opposed it on behalf of a large number of creditors.

Mr. Lang said the liquidators were appointed by Mr. Justice Green at a remuneration of one per cent. on the assets to be realised by them. Mr. Kittredge and the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas were objected to, on the ground that they asked for higher remuneration, although the learned judge considered them as unexceptionable on the ground of intelligence, experience in business, and character. Mr. Justice Green adopted the view, which was pressed upon him on behalf of the creditors, of appointing the same liquidators in all the four companies for the sake of economy and in order that unnecessary costs should be saved to the creditors, who were the only persons interested in the result of the liquidation. Now, unless some very strong grounds were shown, the court would not, towards the close of the liquidation, increase the rate of remuneration. Even if the liquidation turned out to be longer than was expected, the remuneration ought not to be increased. The court had never increased it; and the authorities were against increasing it.

The petition of Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and M. R. deQuadros showed that when the petitioners, with the late Mr. H. R. Cormac, were appointed liquidators, they believed that the total assets of the companies would amount in value from Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 60,00,000 or thereabouts, and they also believed that the winding up of the companies would at the most take a year and a half. In point of fact, however, the assets have only realised about 31 lakhs of rupees; and the winding up has already taken upwards of three years, and that too in spite of the petitioners' constant and unremitting attention. When they entered upon their office, the petitioners discovered that the affairs of the companies were in a state of hopeless confusion and disorder; that the very assets of which the companies were respectively possessed, and particularly the mill properties, had not been legally assured to them by the companies to whose business and assets they had succeeded. The petitioners, with their late colleague, had not only to wind up the four companies, but also the other companies to whose business and assets they had succeeded. The accounts and books were of no help to the petitioners and their late colleague. They had also to meet with obstruction and misrepresentation at the hands of those who had brought about the ruin of the companies either to secure themselves from the responsibility of their own acts, or to secure improper benefits from the winding up. The liquidators had also to examine and adjudicate on claims aggregating Rs. 1,20,50,000 (exclusive of a claim of nearly two crores of rupees made by the New Colaba Company against the Colaba S. and W. Company) preferred against the said companies, several of them involving difficult and intricate considerations. The liquidators worked hard from day to day and month to month, until they reduced the vast mass of materials before them to order. The liquidators sold the properties in their hands so satisfactorily that their sales were confirmed and carried out without a single hitch, and before the time fixed for the carrying out of the contracts. Out of the claims preferred against the companies, involving in the aggregate Rs. 1,20,00,000, 320 claims to the extent of about Rs. 61,00,000 were wholly or partially disallowed. By far the largest number of the claims so wholly disallowed were resolutely prosecuted in the High Court, but the court eventually upheld the views and adjudications of the liquidators. This result was brought about on account of the patient and exhaustive examination to which the liquidators subjected each claim. They also discovered a great fraud which had been committed by one of the claimants against the Colaba S. and W. Company. They brought a suit and recovered Rs. 15,665 from the claimant's firm. After referring to other suits which the liquidators had successfully prosecuted, they went on to state that upwards of Rs. 50,000 had been realised for interest on funds collected by them. The liquidators had recovered almost all the assets and outstandings, amounting to upwards of Rs. 31,00,000, except the amount for which suits were pending in the High Court against the directors of the four companies. There were some disputed claims and suits remaining undisposed of, and the petitioners believed that it would take about a year more before they were able finally to wind up the four companies in their charge, and the two old companies for whose debts they were liable. Out of the assets collected by the liquidators they had declared and paid three dividends aggregating about Rs. 25,50,000 to the creditors, reserving an amount sufficient to meet disputed claims and future expenses, costs, and further dividends. The liquidators further stated that they had conducted the liquidation of the companies with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency, the cost of the office establishment amounting to about Rs. 28,000 only. The liquidators had for their work and services, extending over upwards of three years, jointly received Rs. 31,000 only, being at the rate of ⅓ per cent. to each of them. The liquidators of various companies having less work to do received commission ranging from two to five per cent. The official liquidators begged leave to add that several gentlemen, including Mr. Kittredge and the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, who in January, 1879, were proposed as liquidators of these companies, had declined to accept less than 1 per cent. commission for each of them on the amount realised; whereas the petitioners, with their late colleague, had set to work on the low remuneration fixed by the court, under the impression that the task which devolved upon them would be much easier than it had turned out, without having at the outset the necessary data to calculate upon the difficulties they had to contend against. The result of three years' incessant application and hard work on the part of the liquidators, productive as it had been of pecuniary advantage to the creditors of the companies, would, they submitted, compare favourably with the liquidation of several other companies, and induce the court to sanction the application for increased remuneration. Under these circumstances, the petitioners on their behalf, and on behalf of Mr. H. R. Cormack, deceased, respectively prayed that their remuneration be increased from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. on the amount of the assets realised.

Mr. Lang remarked, with regard to the difficulties encountered in the liquidation, that they were all brought before and disposed of in court. The liquidators were assisted by the solicitors and counsel of the mill companies. In fact, the liquidators had little or nothing to do. All that they did was to submit a case to counsel; and the court had to decide the matters of the claims that were to be adjudicated upon. That ought not to be a ground for increasing the remuneration. No statement was made as to the amount of time the liquidators had spent each day upon the matters connected with their duties as liquidators;—they simply said they had been employed from day to day. Their reasons for asking for an increase of remuneration were inadequate. They did not venture to say that they had examined the accounts. In fact, a large sum of money, about Rs. 28,000, had been expended by them for clerks, &c., which had not been sanctioned by the court; and the question would have to be decided whether these clerks—they did not say how many they had employed—were not to be paid out of the one per cent. commission allowed to the liquidators. It was said that a large number of claims were disallowed; but they were disallowed after investigation by the court. The learned counsel did not understand what "great efforts" the liquidators had made. They said they took measures to earn interest on the deposit moneys in the bank; but that was what they were bound to do as a part of their duty as liquidators. They said that they had managed the affairs of the liquidation with economy. It was strange economy to have spent Rs. 28,000 merely for establishment. When the attorneys' bills came before his Lordship, he would see that they had been made with the utmost disregard to economy. Every single paper had been submitted to the solicitors, who had, in fact, carried on the liquidation; and their bill up to the present time came to Rs. 1,50,000. And yet the liquidators asked for two instead of one per cent. commission. The proper time for them to do so would be when the liquidation was closed and the accounts were finally adjusted; and not now. There was no question as to whether they had been underpaid or not; because they had agreed to accept the remuneration of one per cent. Mr. Lang read an affidavit made by Mr. Balfour, secretary of the Bank of Bombay, to show that one of the liquidators at any rate, Mr. H. R. Cormack, did not to his personal knowledge give his whole time to the affairs of the liquidation. They stated that they were not aware of the real state of things until they took charge of the books and papers of the company; but that should have been their own look-out before they agreed to accept the one per cent. commission. They said they expected that the assets to be realised were fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees, and that each of them would get as commission about Rs. 25,000. An affidavit made by Mr. Balfour in reply stated that sixteen-and-a-half lakhs of rupees was the total admitted claim of the bank upon the four mill companies, on which they had received all dividends; and that if this extra remuneration were not allowed, there would be a further dividend in which they would share with the rest of the creditors. One important matter was the solicitors' charges. Instead of employing their own clerks, the liquidators employed their solicitors to send out notices to creditors, the mill employés, &c., and spent Rs. 38,917 for that purpose, which, the learned counsel remarked, was wholly useless expenditure. It was impossible to say that the solicitors were not entitled to their costs; but it was not the case, as Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said, that the affairs of the liquidation had been economically conducted. By issuing lithographed notices, this large item of expense could easily have been avoided. The learned counsel cited Cannan's case, 13 Equity, Law Reports, and relied upon the principles laid down in it. The present was the first case in which an application for increase of remuneration was made about a year before the close of the liquidation. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was a public man; and, as far as the learned counsel could know from the newspapers, he did not see that, by reason of the affairs of the liquidation, he had been giving less attention to municipal matters than before. As to Mr. Quadros, they knew nothing about his business having suffered from the time he gave to the affairs of the liquidation. The liquidators underbid the gentlemen who asked two per cent. commission; and now, three years after securing the appointment by reason of their under-bidding, it was not for them to ask for more. It would be a bad principle to allow persons to undertake a liquidation at low rates, and then ask that their remuneration should be increased without any adequate reasons. The same principle which allowed them, in the middle of the liquidation, to ask for one per cent. more, would enable them to ask for three per cent. more at the close of it. The learned counsel said that the application should be refused, and that the liquidators should personally pay the costs of the creditors. At any rate, this was a case in which the costs of the creditors should be paid out of the estate. Upon their own shewing, the liquidators accepted the offer of one per cent. under a misapprehension; and they must abide by it. Rule 17 of the court said that remuneration could be increased or dealt with only when the accounts of the liquidation were closed.

Mr. Starling, arguing on the same side, said there was considerable competition for the appointment of liquidators; and it was only because Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas asked for two per cent. that the present liquidators were appointed. They ought to have known the difficulties that were likely to arise in realising the assets. The mill companies had been borrowing largely and were involved in the bankrupt affairs of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. An estimate was a fallacious thing in the experience of everyone; and the liquidators ought to be kept to the one per cent. for better or for worse, because they must have known that complication would arise out of the affairs of the liquidation. They set forth their own praises; but they had not done what liquidators in England did, that is, show the amount of work they had to do. They ought to have kept a diary of their work if they desired an increase of remuneration. They had not shown that their regular business had suffered in any way. If it was their personal influence which secured purchasers for the mills, why did they employ brokers and pay them Rs. 54,000 as brokerage? Mr. Starling read an affidavit made by Mr. J. Macfarlane and three other creditors. He represented creditors for more than ten lakhs of rupees. The creditors had suffered much from the want of judgment on the part of the liquidators in selling the mills for thirty instead of sixty lakhs. The item of Rs. 28,000 for office establishment should be inquired into. In giving away Rs. 54,000, or two per cent. for brokerage, the liquidators had exercised a bit of patronage, or in plain English, had perpetrated a job. They had allowed the most wanton expenditure. The solicitors had been paid on the most liberal scale. The learned counsel gave instances in which correspondence through the solicitors had been most needlessly multiplied, as well as instances to show that the liquidators had not been very careful or business-like in the way in which they conducted the affairs of the liquidation. The total liabilities of the companies were sixty lakhs; and the opposition to the present application represented half the amount. Many creditors were likely to have held aloof because they were asked to appear at their own costs. Mr. Kirkpatrick represented creditors for only about two lakhs. Mr. Starling submitted that, under these circumstances, the application should be rejected. When all the assets had been realised, it might turn out that the liquidators had been amply remunerated by the one per cent. they got. When the final result of all the transactions had been arrived at, it might turn out that suits had been wrongly brought, and other things done which ought not to have been done.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the liquidators, said that by section 140 the court was not limited to any time for fixing the remuneration of liquidators, and that under rule 17 (which Mr. Lang had cited) it was open to the liquidators to make an application for increased remuneration at any time. In the case of the Hemp and Jute Mill Company the liquidators (the same gentlemen as in this case) Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and M. R. DeQuadros had their remuneration increased from one per cent. under the voluntary liquidation to two per cent. under the liquidation by the court; and in the case of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation Mr. Spencer, Mr. R. N. Khote, and another had their remuneration as liquidators increased from 2 to 2½ per cent. Practically all the assets of the company had been collected except claims against the companies and the companies' claims against Kessowjee Naik. One of the creditors who opposed the liquidators' application was Nansey Khairaz, a tailor, who was a disappointed purchaser of one of the mills. Mr. Inverarity then dealt one by one with the charges made against the liquidators in the affidavit of Mr. Starling's clients, remarking that they were incorrect and unsupported. Ten of the creditors who now spoke against the sale of the mills were the very creditors who supported the sale being made. The next matter with which the liquidators were charged was that they had, in the course of three years, spent Rs. 28,000 on the establishment. Mr. Inverarity said it was a most proper charge and was necessarily incurred. As to the alleged improper charge of brokerage, the learned counsel said the brokers were men employed by the purchasers, with whose employment the liquidators had nothing to do. There was nothing unusual or improper in the 2 per cent. brokerage allowed to the brokers. The Chamber of Commerce allowed 2½ per cent.; and brokers generally charged 2 per cent. to each side. The charge, therefore, as to the brokerage entirely fell to the ground. As to improper charges by the solicitors, the learned counsel said it was absurd to suppose that the liquidators had any reason to be in collusion with the solicitors. Why should they increase the legal costs? The fact was that they had always done their best to keep down the costs. As to the one instance mentioned by Mr. Starling, who remarked that three separate notices to creditors were sent when they could have been lumped together, Mr. Inverarity showed that the notices referred to different companies, and that the orders having been passed at different dates, it was impossible to have lumped the notices together. Having disposed of all the charges brought against the liquidators by Mr. Starling's clients, Mr. Inverarity dealt with the affidavit of Mr. Brown made on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, referring his Lordship to the proceeding in the matters therein alluded to, which showed that everything in connection therewith was sanctioned by, and done under the orders of, the court. The charges for the notices referred to in the affidavits were examined by Mr. Farran, the Assistant Taxing Master, and were cut down to the lowest possible scale. No doubt they excited the envy of other attorneys; but they were matters which had been disposed of by the court, and as to which it was perfectly open to any of the creditors to complain to the judge in chambers, which, however, had not deen done. Mr. Inverarity then mentioned instances of claims and suits which were very vigorously contested; and which, he said, but for the great trouble taken by the liquidators, would not have been decided in favour of the mill companies. The liquidators had succeeded in getting large claims in several instances disallowed by the court, among which was a claim for several lakhs by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, another by Mr. Turner, and another by Mr. Purmanundas Jeevundas. These claims were fought out in court; and of course a large amount of costs was unavoidably incurred. There was a heavy amount of necessary litigation. In all claims for sixty-one lakhs of rupees were successfully resisted by the liquidators, and claims for fifty-two lakhs of rupees had been allowed after investigation by the court; so that if the attorneys' cost's came to Rs. 1,26,000—not Rs. 1,50,000 as stated by the other side—the percentage of costs was only one per cent, which was lower, said the learned counsel, than the percentage of charges in the liquidation of any other company that could be named. No creditor had, therefore, a right to say that the costs incurred in fighting the claims against the companies were not necessarily incurred, or that the percentage was higher than that allowed in the case of any other company. Looking to the amount of the litigation engaged in, the learned counsel remarked that the costs were merely nominal. The liquidators themselves had been writing thousands of letters without incurring any solicitors' cost. But where creditors and claimants had been bombarding the liquidators with solicitors' letters and notices, it was only proper that the liquidators should employ their own solicitors to deal with them. As to the charges therefore, the learned counsel said, the liquidators had been acting with perfect *bonâ fides*. It was a curious circumstance in connection with this liquidation that no order had yet been drawn up or sealed in which the commission had been fixed at one per cent. The order signed by Mr. Justice Green did not mention the rate of commission to be paid to the liquidators.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.

YESTERDAY the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham, on taking his seat on the bench, informed Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta that he would be glad if he (Mr. Pherozeshaw) would communicate with his clients in the Kolhapore defamation cases, and let him know if they had any objection to his trying those cases at the next Criminal Sessions. His Lordship further said that Mr. Little had appeared before him in the morning with regard to the matter, and asked Mr. Pherozeshaw to get a reply from his clients as soon as possible. His Lordship remarked that he had not been concerned in the case, except that he had moved, on behalf of the Government, some time ago, as Acting Advocate-General, that Dr. Joynt's evidence in the libel cases should be taken on commission, as he was under orders to proceed to Quetta. He knew nothing of the case, except the discussion which took place on the occasion of his motion with respect to the commission.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said he would communicate with his clients directly.

PERSONATING POLICE OFFICERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bhimjee Kairaz and Pandorung Hurrychund were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with giving false information and personating a police officer.

Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel for the defence.

The evidence showed that the prisoners went to the house of a young Hindu widow of the name of Lukhmibai, and with the object of extorting money, charged her with causing abortion. The second prisoner personated a havildar of the Detective Police and threatened Lukhmibai's relatives that if they did not give them (the prisoners) Rs. 200 they would give information to the police and ruin their reputation. There being not the slightest foundation for the charge, Lukhmibai's relatives would not submit to such extortion. The prisoners, however, had determined to play a high game, and they went to the Byculla Police Office and gave information that the widow had caused abortion with the assistance of two midwives, and that on this coming to their knowledge they were offered a bribe of Rs. 50 to hush up the matter. They first went to Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, who on hearing what they had to say, took them to the Acting Deputy Commissioner, who directed Superintendent Brewin to inquire into the matter. In consequence of the accusation, Lukhmibai was taken to Dr. Smith, the Police Surgeon, who on examining her, pronounced that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge. The police inquiries into this matter disclosed the whole plot and the disgraceful conduct of the prisoners. They were therefore charged as above. Both the prisoners were found guilty on the clearest evidence; and the magistrate in sentencing them, made severe strictures upon their conduct. He said that if he did not make an example of such culprits, the reputation of no woman would be safe; and he sentenced each of them to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

A HUMOROUS THIEF.

THE insured letter, valued at Rs. 500, which was reported missing on Sunday afternoon last from the General Post-office, Bombay, has been traced to some extent. It appears the finder of the letter, after abstracting the currency note (of the Calcutta circle, No. P-11-08517), returned the letter enclosed in another envelope to the address of the Head Clerk of the General Post-office, Bombay, together with the receipt, upon which, with a fine sense of humour, no doubt highly appreciated by the Post-office authorities and the loser of the note, he wrote the words "Fortune favours fools." He also requested that as it was his luck to find the letter, he might not be troubled further about the matter, a wish with which the police will of course comply. The finder is good enough to give particulars of the find, and states that he picked up the letter near the Registry Office. He posted his impudent epistle at the General Post-office. The detective police are desirous of making the acquaintance of this funny person.

PROMISE OF A NEW INDUSTRY.

DR. ADEY, when Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee, brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay, in November, 1881, certain experiments which he had made, during the two years preceding his report, on plants having milky juices and containing more or less of caoutchouc. He stated that of all which he had tried he found that a climbing, quick-growing plant, called *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, alone produced a sufficient quantity to make the juice worth collecting for the manufacture of India-rubber. This plant, which is common in many parts of India, grows wild in gardens and hedges, and yields juice equivalent to from 50 to 70 per cent. of good India-rubber. Dr. Adey claimed to possess a process by which the juice can be collected at little cost, and his report appears to have resulted in reference upon the subject to the Superintendents of the Botanical gardens at Gunesh Khind, of the N. W. Provinces, of the Royal Botanical gardens, Calcutta, and to Mr. H. C. Mance, Engineer, and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, at Kurrachee. We are not aware what opinions these gentlemen expressed upon the questions referred to them; but we learn that Government considered the experiments conducted by Dr. Adey were on too small a scale to justify the formation of an opinion as to whether the production of India-rubber, from the plan named by him, would be commercially successful. They deem further trial necessary therefore to determine this point, to which end the Commissioner in Sind has been requested to continue the experiments, in which it has been suggested that Mr. Birdwood should be invited to co-operate. With this view, a sum of Rs. 100 has been placed at Mr. Birdwood's disposal, by the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Birdwood is now conducting experiments which may probly lead to the development of a successful and remunerative local industry. We understand that it is contemplated to send a sample of the rubber to England with a view to test its quality and determine its market value. The experiment is still in its infancy but as it may open a new field of commercial enterprise, we shall watch its progress, and shall be glad to be placed in possession of further particulars upon the results of the undertaking, which we are satisfied will receive a full and fair trial under Mr. Birdwood's able and energetic supervision.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF SIR ERSKINE PERRY.

WE heartily endorse the suggestion of our Bombay contemporaries that some steps should be taken by the Indian community to commemorate the memory of Sir Erskine Perry. Sir Erskine as an Indian officer was primarily connected with Bombay, and the movement ought therefore to originate in the Western Presidency. He was the Chief Justice of the Bombay Supreme Court, and while serving in that capacity he identified himself with the cause of Native education and progress. He was the President of the Bombay Council of Education, and took a most active part in extending the blessing of liberal education. Some of the distinguished native gentlemen of the present day owed not a little to his personal influence and encouragement. But Sir Erskine Perry's latest services embraced all India. As a member of Parliament he advocated the cause of all India. As a member of the Indian Council he was always on the side of the people, generously sympathizing with them, and warmly urging their claims to justice. He was a fearless champion of their rights, and was ever ready to battle for them. He opposed the Afghan War, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the imposition of the Income-tax, the License-tax, the Cesses, and the repeal of the cotton duties, and his minutes on those subjects, some of which we published in these columns, were equally remarkable for liberality of sentiment, breadth of view, generous sympathy, and independence of tone. The name of such a devoted and disinterested friend should certainly be enshrined in the memory of the people of this country, and all India should co-operate in the furtherance of this—we may say national object.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

A MILITARY GRIEVANCE.

IT is apparent from the list of home reliefs for the coming season, that we published a few days ago, that a new system has been inaugurated for the Royal Artillery. Rumours had implied that some change was proposed; but, as far as we are aware, no orders have been published on the subject, and one cannot but think that some considerable injustice is done to officers and men now in India by this sudden change. One may hope, should it not be too late, that some means may be found for lessening the hardship and removing the feeling that has naturally arisen in those who are the sufferers. Hitherto batteries in India have known that after 12 years' foreign service they might expect to be relieved in a body, and thus the *esprit* of each battery was kept up, and men who had spent half a lifetime of service together still retained a feeling of comradeship. Under the new system the tour of foreign service is extended to 16 years, and officers and men who have completed eight years of service in India can claim to be relieved and return to England, being replaced by drafts. Of course the Indian Government are justified in making the most economical arrangement for their finances; but these sudden changes might, we think, be made less abruptly, and in the reliefs of this year great disappointment is sure to be felt by a large number of officers and men. In each presidency are batteries of the 1st Brigade (late 9th Brigade), who came out to India in 1869, that is, 13 years ago. Owing to the Afghan campaigns their tour of service has already been extended one year; and now, when they were fairly entitled to look for a return to old England, and which, in fact, had been ordered this season, they hear they are the first to be brought, thus suddenly, under the new rules. Their feeling of irritation is not lessened by seeing two infantry corps, who came to India some two or three years later, ordered homes. Orders, it is said, will be published by which all men so desirous will be permitted to return home this year; and it will be surprising if at least 100 men of each battery, who should have been relieved this year, claim their right to a relief. There are also other field and garrison batteries who have many men who have completed their eight years of service in India, and the military authorities cannot well refuse to every soldier of this branch of the service, who has completed his foreign service, the right to return home. Thus it seems that, instead of economy in reliefs many hundreds of men are likely to go home this season, while batteries that have long been united will be broken up, and another of the links that bound officers and men together in the service will be dissolved.—*Pioneer.*

NEW DRESS FOR THE MADRAS NATIVE ARMY.

THIS vexed question, which was for a long time under consideration, has at last been decided by Sir Frederick Roberts. It will be remembered that, when Sir Neville Chamberlain was Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency submitted certain proposals to Government for a change of dress in the Madras Native Army, but before the matter was decided Sir Neville had vacated his command. It was left then to his successor, Major-General Payn, to finish what his predecessor had begun. Accordingly, in August last, General Payn ordered a committee to assemble at Bangalore, under the presidency of Brigadier-General Prendergast, to consider the subject. Every branch of the service was represented on that committee. The report was submitted to General Payn, but, as Sir Frederick Roberts was expected in Madras shortly, it was decided to submit the proceedings to His Excellency. Several patterns of clothing were made and submitted for His Excellency's inspection while on tour at Bangalore, but it was considered best, as the Commander-in-Chief was going on tour, to suspend action till His Excellency had seen the various modes of dress, and taken the opinion of Commanding Officers during his travels. After seeing the Bengal and Bombay uniforms, patterns of which were procured, Sir Frederick, on arrival at Secunderabad, consulted the Commanding officers as well as Native officers of both Cavalry and Infantry, with the result that a suitable dress has been decided on ensuring the comfort of the sepoy and adding to his appearance. The present cap is to be superseded by a "kula," or fez, round which a turban, colored khaki, will be bound, the ends colored like the facings. Some regiments have already adopted this head-dress, particularly those which went on field service to Afghanistan. For the cavalry, instead of the present French grey tunic, an "alkalik" of French grey serge, has been decided on; pantaloons will take the place of trousers; and long boots be adopted. For the infantry, a serge jacket of the Bengal pattern, wide knicker-bockers (Bombay pattern) and gaiters have been chosen for full dress in place of the present dress, which consists of cloth tunic and serge jacket (British soldier's pattern) and trousers. The Bengal pattern jacket, it must be remembered, has the regimental facing in front, and not on the collar and sleeve. The summer dress consists of a khaki blouse and khaki knicker-bocker, with puttris bound round the leg from ankle to calf. This dress is for parades, guard duties, &c.—*Madras Times.*

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

IN a leading article, taking the *Pioneer* to task on its articles upon Burman affairs, the *Rangoon Times*, writing of the embassy now at Simla, states:—"The embassy is a sham. Its head is a third-class official: he is the Pangyetwoon, or head of the Royal glass-works. He has travelled in Europe, and speaks French with some fluency, and English tolerably. For the purposes of the embassy he was raised a step in rank, and made a Woondouk; but he is still a second-class official. He is, however, believed by the Burmese to be quite good enough to send to the Viceroy of India, who, not being a king, is deemed far inferior to Theebaw, and therefore not entitled to have an ambassador of the highest rank sent to him. The embassy is therefore a farce, and virtually an insult to the British. This is our opinion now as it was three months ago, and we stake it as the correct one against all others that may be advanced."

"L'INTERET BIEN ENTENDU."

NOW that Hindus and Mahomedans, as noticed in a recent article, dispute over the division of the loaves and fishes; while, as we anticipated in our remarks on retrocession, the division of the Indian Empire among Native Princes by English republicans will only be frustrated by the outcry of the English-educated natives, who will not tamely see their loaves and fishes thus disappear—what is to become of the English? The jackals are snarling and fighting over the British Lion's prey; and that majestic but apparently worn out animal looks on with helpless surprise, as they drag it out of his jaws. Is it a mere dream and a delusion that this is a conquered country? are Plassey and Assaye and Laswarie, Sobraon and Gujerat, Delhi and Lucknow, nothing but solar myths—old Aryan legends of the westward progress of the sun rising out of the sea? Of course, we always admit that we are here in fulfilment of a mission; but when we fought the above battles and hundreds of others, when we shed our own blood like water, and slew Moghuls, Mahrattas, Sikhs, Rajputs, and others, in heaps; it was out of pure desire for their weal and welfare.

"True philanthropists we, for be it understood,
We came and conquered India for the Indian's good."

However, admitting all that, we have always hitherto accepted the principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire; and, if we have taken all this trouble for the benefit of the people, we have looked for our reward in the shape of a provision for a considerable number of Englishmen, who would have found the world an obdurate sort of oyster, had not their predecessors' swords opened for them this very comfortable Indian mollusc. Now, however, it appears that this was not the principle at all, but quite the contrary. The Englishman only enjoyed a provision in this country, only carried on the Government and held the administrative posts *ad interim*; and for want of better. We were, it seems, only in the position of administrators and guardians, and the ward is now coming of age. Our rôle with regard to the whole of India, it is now the fashion to say, is only that of a gigantic Court of Wards. The case is similar to that which arose in this Province—say, in the case of Bhawulpur. The place was in a state of anarchy, the people were cutting each other's throats, the country was becoming a wilderness, and a fastness of robbers. So it was our business to step in, to put down disturbance, to restore peace, order, trade, cultivation, prosperity; to teach the people to prefer and maintain these things; to educate them into some degree of civilisation, and comprehension of the principles of government; and then to retire gracefully without 'thank you' for our reward. We can never concur in this view. Conquest has rights as well as obligations. They are not laid down in any code, certainly; and our eyes are so accustomed to look only on codes that we cannot therefore see them. But people awake to these things suddenly; and if the closing of India to Englishmen, as a career, is made more and more complete, as time goes on, if the class that we have educated into aggressiveness are too eager to snatch their rulers' heritage, they will be surprised by a sudden revulsion of feeling, and will learn something not to their advantage. India for the Indians is a good cry; but if shouted too loudly and carelessly, it may be critically examined, and then will appear the other side of the question. While the English-educated class, Hindu and Mahomedan, quarrel over the heritage of the English, let them remember that they only exist by the English; without whom they would utterly disappear: and the princes and chiefs of India would do well to remember the same.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A WILD TRIBE.

CAPTAIN J. HILL, while engaged in survey operations in the Mergui Archipelago, came across a half-wild race of islanders, of whom he gives the following particulars:—They are called the Selungs, and are a small tribe of strange, timid, wild beings, without fixed abode. A few of the least timid of them sometimes visit Mergui and the villages on the coast for purposes of barter, and on such occasions clothe themselves, after a fashion, with the coarsest cloth, but at other times clothes are considered unnecessary. Out in the Archipelago fleets of their boats may often be seen, but they fly at the sight of a strange boat, and disappear with wonderful speed. They live almost entirely in their boats, though they make rude shelters in trees and on poles at some of the islands to protect themselves in the rainy season. A small party of these strange people landed at the village of Yajeo, where Captain Hill had halted, and he asked one of the headmen to try and induce some of them to come up and see him. The man promised to do so; and though their hearts failed them on the way and they tried to go back, he succeeded in bringing one man, two women, and their children into the camp. They were in a painful state of fright at first. The woman began to cry, and none of them would raise their eyes from the ground. After a time, however, they became reassured; and when a feast was made for them and for all the Burman men, women, boys, and girls who came up with them, the whole party enjoyed themselves very much, and the visit turned out a great success. An attempt was made some time ago to take a census of this tribe; but the Burman enumerator went forth in a boat, flying an imposing flag to mark his importance and the attempt failed.

BENGAL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONES FOR JEYPORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore intends to introduce electric lighting in the city of Jeypore. It is also said that the Maharajah will introduce the system of telephonic communication from the palace to all the principal parts of his territory. Messrs. Black and Murray, of Calcutta, have been directed to supply the Rajah with a large number of Johnstone's telephones and transmitters, the distance to be covered being 100 miles from the palace.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY JAIL.—The strength of the new warder staff which under recent notification is to replace the police in the duties of watch and ward in the Presidency Jail, is to consist of 54 warders, four being head warders, with pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 8 per mensem. These warders are only to be employed for nine hours (6 by day and 3 by night) out of the 24. Beside these appointments there are others in the jail bearing increased emoluments, to which with good conduct the warders may rise. The whole cost of the new establishment will be Rs. 511 per mensem, or Rs. 6,132 a year. There should be no difficulty in obtaining good men for these posts, but Commanding Officers as a rule do not care to part with such, especially as young men are asked for as warders.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS BANK.—Great improvements have been made in the Bank premises. The huge masonry pillars have been removed, and cast iron ones substituted by the Superintendent of the School of Arts, and all the counters, desks, chairs, &c., have been replaced by new ones, very handsomely designed and executed by Messrs. Deschamps and Company.—*Madras Times.*

RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. HUDLESTON.—The *Madras Mail* observes that Mr. Hudleston left Ootacamund yesterday (June 12) and will, we believe, stay a day or two at Coimbatore before coming on to Madras, and taking his final departure from Bombay. On Saturday evening His Excellency the Governor invited H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop and other high officials of the Council and Secretariat, with whom Mr. Hudleston has been working, as well as his relations and friends, so far as space was available in the dining-room of Government House, to the number of about forty, to meet Mr. Hudleston at a farewell dinner. After dinner, the health of Her Majesty having been drunk, His Excellency proposed Mr. Hudleston's health. The *Madras Times* says:—On the appointment of a junior member of the Civil Service to fill the office of Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, Mr. R. J. Melville, the present incumbent, will, we hear, go to the Board of Revenue, where there will be a vacancy when Mr. E. Sullivan gets into the Executive Council, in the room of Mr. W. Hudleston.

SURGEON O'SULLIVAN.—Surgeon O'Sullivan, A.M.D., who, we stated the other day, was in arrest on a charge of desertion, was released from arrest on the 9th instant under orders from the Adjutant-General in India, the Commander-in-Chief in India having accepted the Doctor's resignation of his commission.—*Madras Times.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR AN EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—Anticipating the probability of an expedition being sent from India to Egypt in view of the present disturbed state of affairs in that land, the 25th N.I., stationed at Vellore, has, we hear, volunteered for service in the event of such an expedition being sent. It will be recollected that this same corps formed part of the Malta Expeditionary Force in 1878.—*Id.*

THE DISBANDED REGIMENTS.—The 36th Regiment Madras N. I. were marched into the Fort yesterday morning (June 12) and returned their arms and accoutrements into the Grand Arsenal. The colors also were for the last time paraded yesterday morning, on the parade ground, prior to being lodged in the Arsenal. We hear that the men were visibly affected when presenting arms to their colors for the last time.—*Id.*

THE LATE MR. EVANS.—In the opening sentences of his sermon at St. George's Cathedral last (Sunday) night, Father Rivington paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Evans, Principal of the Presidency College. Both were Magdalen men, and the former was coached in Mathemetics by the latter. Of Mr. Evans' "college life," Father Rivington said that "to human eye it was simply blameless."—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE LIEUTENANT C. E. SHERARD.—We regret to record the death at Pachmarhi, on the 9th instant, of Lieut. C. E. Sherard, of the Madras Staff Corps. The deceased officer was Adjutant of the 13th Regt. N. I. The date of his first Commission is 6th October, 1877. He joined the 13th N. I. on 13th July, 1878, and was appointed Adjutant on the 19th September, 1881. This young officer was a son of the late Colonel G. P. S. Sherard, Judge Advocate-General, Madras Army. He has a brother in the Commissariat Department.—*Madras Times.*

A BRIEF GOVERNORSHIP.—The late Lady Ward, widow of the late Sir Henry Ward, who was for a short time Governor of Madras, was a daughter of Sir John Edward Swinburne. Lady Ward was not, we believe, in Madras at the time of her husband's death. Sir Henry Ward came to Madras from Ceylon to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan, when that impulsive Governor was recalled for publishing a Minute, in which he ventured to differ from Lord Canning, the Governor General. Sir Henry Ward assumed charge of the Governorship of Madras on the 5th July, 1860, and died from an attack of cholera on the 6th August, 1860, so that he only held the Governorship for one month. He was buried in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, where lie the remains of Lord Pigot, Sir Francis Whittingham, a former Commander-in-Chief, and the late Lord Hobart. Sir Henry Ward was succeeded temporarily in the Governorship by Mr. Morehead, who had also acted as Governor for a month which intervened between Sir Charles Trevelyan's departure and Sir Henry Ward's arrival. Sir William Denison, who was Sir Henry Ward's permanent successor, assumed charge of the Governorship on the 18th February, 1861.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.—The Committee which months ago was deputed to sit on the question of Port Dues, having finished their deliberations and submitted their report, the Government have, in respect to the suggestions therein made, decided that a tohnage of Rs. 2-2-0 shall, in future, be levied upon each ton of goods shipped from or to vessels in the Madras Harbour, the amount so collected being used in defraying expenses contingent upon the upkeep of an establishment connected therewith, whose duties will be to look for the landing, shipping, storage, &c., of goods; the balance, if any, left being devoted to any improvements of the port and to paying the interest of the sinking fund in connection with the Madras Harbour. The Government legal adviser has been asked to draw up a Bill for this purpose, and the Government have informed the Chamber of Commerce that, in the present state of the Harbour, a Port Trust Fund is not needed.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANGALORE PETTAH RAILWAY.—Major C. I. Smith, R. E., the Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has just finally inspected and passed for public traffic this small length of line, which is for the future to form part and parcel of the Madras Railway Company's system, and is to be open for traffic from 1st July next. The fares to the Pettah and Bangalore stations are to be the same as the Agent of the company considers it essentially necessary that this should be so in order that the line may pay its working expenses at least; he is sanguine that a different course would induce passengers to take tickets from the nearer station on the journey up or down, and then walk the small distance left. The whole of the land which was handed over by the Mysore Government to the Mysore State Railway is therefore to be transferred to the Madras Railway Company.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—There are now two propositions before the local Government as to the future administration of the Madras Sea Customs Department. The first is from Mr. Melville, the Collector of Sea Customs, who has suggested the retention of about forty hands, and the dispensing with the services of others in the establishment, in accordance with instructions from Government. The other is from Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, who has volunteered to undertake the work of the Sea Custom House in addition to his own duties, thereby saving the State the expense of maintaining a member of the Civil Service. But we have reason to believe that the Government are not disposed to accede to either of the above propositions, and that it is their intention to appoint a junior member of the Civil Service as Collector of Sea Customs, on less salary, since the work of the department will not be so onerous. —*Madras Times.*

BISHOP COLGAN.—The Very Rev. Joseph Colgan, the Bishop elect of the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras, was born at Dunore, County Westmeath, Ireland, in April 1824, and received his primary education in the Ecclesiastical seminary at Navan, county Meath, Ireland. Having completed his preliminary studies in the classics, he was sent to the Royal College of Maynooth, which he left when he volunteered with the late Dr. Stephen Fennelly to come out to Madras. Here he arrived with the late Dr. S. Fennelly, and a large party of priests and nuns on the 4th February, 1844. He was promoted to priest's orders on the first Sunday in October, 1846, by the late Dr. John Fennelly, and having been for five years the Principal of St. Mary's Seminary at Madras, he was posted to the military chaplaincy at Palaveram. He afterwards had charge of the Mission of Vepery till 1857, when, with the late Rev. P. Doyle, he was entrusted with the joint charge of the Chaplaincy of Bellary, whence the exigencies of the mission necessitated his transfer to Madras in 1862. He continued in charge of the Fort Chaplaincy till 1867, when he was permitted by Dr. Fennelly to take a couple of years' leave to visit Ireland. On his return in 1869 he was made Vicar General by Dr. S. Fennelly, and has held the office to the present moment. He has administered the mission since the demise of the late Bishop, to the satisfaction of his flock and of his colleagues, the Bishops of Southern India. He is deservedly popular amongst the clergy, and has numerous friends in his flock, who will hail with joy his promotion to the high office which the Holy See has thought fit to confer on him.—*Madras Times.*

A NEW HOTEL FOR BANGALORE.—A Bangalore correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Your Madras readers will be very glad to learn that this station is about to be supplied with extra accommodation in the shape of a new hotel. The scheme is being got up by a powerful syndicate, who are about to acquire possession of a considerable plot of land on the high ground, commanding the finest view of the surrounding country that can be obtained even in Bangalore, at the same time being conveniently situated for visitors arriving by rail. It is intended to provide accommodation for 50 families, and 250 bachelors. The general plan includes the erection of a commodious theatre to answer the purpose of private or public theatricals, concerts, lectures, public meetings, &c."

THEFT OF IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*:—You will be surprised to hear that all the records connected with the Vadakapat case, recently decided by Mr. Cox, have been stolen. There is not a bit of paper left. The theft took place in broad daylight, on the public road, at 12 o'clock on the 7th instant, under the following circumstances. The magisterial clerk of the Sub-Collector's office, who was in charge of all the records of the above case, was, it would appear, requested by Mr. Seethapathi Naidoo, the Tahsildar of Conjeveram, to see him while he (the clerk) was going to office. The clerk placed in his carriage all the records which he had taken home on the previous day, and, getting down at the Tahsildar's house, spoke to him for some time, and warning the driver of his carriage to take care of the records, went to a friend, another clerk of the same office, who lived close by. After the clerk had turned the lane, Mr. Seethapathi, who was standing outside his house, told the driver of the clerk's carriage to fetch the Munsiff of Putheri, but the driver begged to be excused, as he had charge of the records, and as he did not know the munsiff. Mr. Seethapathi afterwards asked him to fetch a servant of his who was cutting wood in the back yard. The driver went to the back yard, and Mr. Seethapathi followed him a few minutes after. Both of them returned together to the street, when the driver missed the records. Mr. Cox was absent at Chingleput, and returning to Conjeveram that night, was told of the loss. Next morning, after taking statements from the clerk, the carriage driver, and a peon of the Tahsidar's, Mr. Cox proceeded on foot from his camp to the scene of the theft—a distance of a mile and a half—and went into Mr. Seethapathi's house along with the Police Inspector. A search was made for two hours, but not a trace of the records was to be discovered. Mr. Seethapathi himself was examined in the afternoon. It is said that a warrant is to be issued for the arrest of a boy who told the carriage driver, when the records were missed, that he had seen the papers taken from the carriage into the house. There the matter rests for the present. The loss of the documents will be a serious matter. Mr. Cox's judgment consisted of forty-five pages, and was based on records; and one of the documents, I hear, was an elaborate statement of figures prepared by Mr. Cox, bearing on the question of the japti which the ryots alleged had taken place on 10th, and not on the 16th as stated by the Tahsildar. The judgment, I suppose, will have to be re-written, but there is not a single record left. The whole will have to be reproduced from memory. Meanwhile the Conjeveram public is stunned. Such an event as this daring theft is unprecedented.

Holloway's Pills.—The diseases common to our climate and endangering man's physical condition will always exist, though many may be mitigated and their effects removed by timely aid appropriately applied at the proper time. Holloway's Pills are acknowledged far and wide to be the most effective purifier of the blood, the most certain regulator of disordered organs, and the most innocent aperient that can be prescribed. This medicine is applicable to all alike, young or old, robust or delicate; it increases the appetite and controls all derangements of the bowels. After the disorder is subdued occasional doses of these Pills will prevent any relapse, and moreover secure, promote, and intensify the good results which flow from perfect purity and regularity

[illegible] Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the Madras University has passed a new set of bye-laws, which has received the sanction of the local Government :—

Read the following letter from the Hon. Sir Charles A. Turner, Kt., C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th April, 1882 :—

In pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act of Incorporation, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the enclosed bye-laws passed by the Senate and affecting the examinations for degrees in the Faculty of Arts and the preliminary examinations conducted by the University.

2. With a view to promote the more extensive study of Physical Science, changes in the Arts curriculum have been for some time under the consideration of the Senate. Early in the year 1880 a Committee was appointed to advise the Senate what changes were practicable in the several examinations in order to secure the proposed end.

3. After holding ten meetings the Committee submitted a report on the 18th March, 1880, suggesting certain modifications in the Matriculation, First Arts, Master of Arts Examination, but recommeding still more important alterations in the examination for the B.A. degree. Under the bye-laws at present in force a candidate for the degree of B.A. is required to offer himself for examination in—

I.—The English Language.
II.—One of the languages following :—
Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Urdu, and Uriya.
III.—History—
The History of England.
Selected periods of Modern History, or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans.
IV.—Mental Philosophy.
V.—One of three optional subiects :—
(a) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(b) Physical Science, including Chemistry and Botany.
(c) Logic and Moral Philosophy.

4. The recommendations of the Committee contemplated the constitution of two courses of examination for the degree, with liberty for a candidate to select the course he preferred—the one course, to be designated the A course, was to embrace the subjects at present required or allowed with the exception of Physical Science ; the other, the B course, was to embrace English, Mixed Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Natural Science. It will be observed a second language was not required in this course.

5. The proposals of the committee respecting the B.A. examination were generally approved by the Syndicate on the 17th April, 1880. It was, however, considered better that Physical Science, with the omission of Botany, should be retained as one optional subject in the A course.

6. The report of the Committee came before the Senate on the 24th (?) 1880, when the recommendations respecting the Matriculation examination were adopted.

At a subsequent meeting the proposals respecting the B.A. examination, as modified by the Syndicate, were also adopted, but not without considerable difference of opinion in respect of the omission of Botany from the A course and the omission of the optional language from the B. course. The Syndicate was requested to prepare the bye-laws necessary to give effect to the recommendations adopted.

7. In compliance with the resolutions of the Senate, the Syndicate appointed a Committee to consider and report on the distribution of marks in the modified A course. The report of the Committee was accompanied with so many important dissents that it was resolved to refer the A and B courses to Drs. King and Macrae and to empower them to call for opinions.

8. Their report was sent to the Syndicate on the 7th October 1880, and disclosed so much conflict of opinon in regard to both the proposed courses of study that the Syndicate resolved to refer the matter again to the Senate. The difficulties encountered in arriving at a unanimous decision arose from the circumstance that while there was a general desire to secure a more thorough study of the subjects of examination, there was an equally general feeling that this could be secured only by reducing the number of subjects ; and no gentleman was willing to allow that the sciences, whose claims he specially advocated, was inferior in importance to other sciences and should give place to them.

9. At a meeting held on the 4th March, 1881, the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate and the opinions collected by Drs. King and Macrae were laid before the Senate. Dr. Duncan, who had been absent on furlough when the subject was under discussion, proposed an amendment ; but as it appeared to me that the proposal was not an amendment to the motion before the meeting, while it promised to unite the suffrages of a large majority of the Senate, I recommended that the debate then in progress should be adjourned *sine die*, and that at a meeting to be summoned for that purpose Dr. Duncan's amendment should be brought forward as a substantive motion.

10. The scope of Dr. Duncan's proposal was to secure to other special branches of knowledge the advantage the Senate was prepared to concede Physical Science. He argued that by increasing the optional courses to a number commensurate with the main branches of study, and by reducing the compulsory subjects to two, the University would be entitled to require from each candidate a more thorough acquaintance with the science or group of sciences which he selected for his examination, and would be relieved of the obligation to refuse a degree to a student who had evinced particular excellence in a science or sciences for which he entertained a predilection, although for some unconnected science he had no aptitude. The compulsory subjects Dr. Duncan proposed to retain were English and a second language.

11. The Senate having agreed to the procedure I recommended, Dr. Duncan put his views in the form of a letter, which was considered by the Senate at a meeting held on the 24th March, 1881, with the result that it was resolved that the Faculty of Arts should be requested to consider and report on Dr. Duncan's proposals respecting the examination for the B. A. and M. A. degrees, and on any changes rendered necessary by their adoption in the preliminary examinations.

12. To carry out thoroughly the duty entrusted to him the President of the Faculty secured the apointment of five Sub-Committees to deliberate and report severally on courses of study in—
(1) Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
(2) Physical and Natural Science.
(3) Mental and Moral Science.
(4) History.
(5) Language (for the M.A. degree only).

13. The Sub-Committees held altogether twenty sittings and the Faculty seventeen sittings before a report was agreed to.

14. The main feature of the port was the proposed constitution of five optional courses of the B.A. degree. All candidates would be required to pass in English and another language and in one of the following subjects :—
I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II.—Physical Science.
III.—Natural Science.
IV.—Mental and Moral Science
V.—History.

Changes were proposed in the examination for the degree of Master of Arts to preserve the some grouping of sciences.

15. After the report was completed, I refrained from convening a meeting of the Senate until the report had been circulated to the Senate and to such gentlemen as were known to take and interest in education, and time had been afforded for criticism.

16. Some valuable suggestions were received, which were laid before the Senate ; and while, in some instances, the main feature of the scheme (what has been termed the specialization of the subjects of study) for the B.A. examination was commended and was distinctly approved, in no instance was disapproval expressed of it.

17. The report was considered at eight meetings of the Senate ; and although there was a general unanimity of opinion as to main principles of the scheme, there was much accute criticism of details, and divisions were taken in well-attended meetings. Eventually, on March 30th, the report, as amended, was adopted. I have the honor to forward a copy in which the amendments are shown in red ink.

18. At the same meeting the bye-laws were passed, which are submitted for approval.

19. In recognition of arduous labours of Mr. E. Thompson, the President of the Faculty of Arts, and of Dr. Duncan, the Registrar of the University, and the ability with which the important functions assigned to them had been discharged, the Senate, on the motion of the Director of Public Instruction, recorded an acknowledgment of the obligation under which the University lies to those gentlemen, and it affords me much pleasure to bring their meritorious services to the notice of the Government.

20. In conclusion, I venture to recommend the changes proposed to the favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

21. The acceptance of the scheme by a Sentate largely composed of gentlemen actively engaged in education, argues the advance which has been made in higher education in this Presidency. The educational institutions are now prepared to give to their pupils more advanced training in science than they were in a position to offer in the first years of their establishment ; and although it will no doubt in time appear that particular institutions possess special facilities for the teaching of certain sciences, a readiness is evinced on the part of the Directors of all to meet the educational requirements of the day so far as can be reasonably expected and is sufficient for the general body of students.

22. Physical Science has acquired improved position in the curriculum, and the Senate would have been prepared to go further in this direction in the preliminary examinations had it been assured of the sufficiently of the supply of competent teachers.

23. The proposed changes cannot be regarded as final. It is hoped that in time the instruction and the examination of the more advanced student may be distinct from the instruction and examination of the students who do not aim at acquiring more than a rudimentary knowledge of the sciences they study.

24. For the present the University must rely on the discretion of Examiners to frame examination papers, so that the candidates who seek only to pass may have the opportunity of showing they possess a fair general knowledge of the subject, and the more advanced students the opportunity of earning distinction for their proficiency.

25. The retention of a second language as optional subject was insisted on by the majority of the Senate from the desire that graduates should benefit their countrymen by communicating the knowledge they had acquired ; but it cannot be denied that the necessary study deprives the student of some portion of the time he might otherwise devote to the cultivation of another science, and that it places the Eurasian student at a comparative disadvantage.

ORDER, dated 11th May, 1882, Educational.

The amended bye-laws and regulations are approved and sanctioned.

2. The Governor in Council has received with pleasure the testimony recorded by the Senate of the meritorious services rendered by Mr. E. Thompson, the President of the Faculty of Arts, and of Dr. Duncan, the Registrar of the University, in connection with the revision of the Arts curriculum.

3. The Governor in Council, however, while fully approving of the scheme of a whole, and more especially of those portions of it which relate to the fuller recognition now about to be given to the claims of Physical Science, and to the natural desire of serious students, after the earlier stages of education have been passed, to devote themselves to special subjects, cannot look upon the curriculum now laid before him as in any way final, or as likely indeed to be very long enduring.

4. An examination for honours must at no very distant period be introduced in justice alike to the more gifted and to the less gifted candidates.

NOTICES.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel, Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along very one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on welve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazett* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE :—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the undersigned :—
SHERRIES from Messrs. KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co. from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 33 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES from JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, very SUPERIOR CART DOREE.
Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints, " 45 " "
Do. from GUSTAVE COLLIN, CARTE BLANCHE
Quarts, Rs. 36 per dozen.
Pints, " 39 " "
FLEUR DE SILLERY.
Quarts, Rs. 27 per dozen.
Pints, " 30 " "
SILLERY SUPIRIEUR.
Quarts, Rs. 24 per dozen.
PILSENER BEER.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.
JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

A GOOD PLAN.
OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fall in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS ROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March, 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietors,
INCOLN, ENGLAND

PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of
CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS.
These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 7 8	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs. 12 8
One-and-a-half gallon size	... " 9 0	Three-and-a-half gallon size	... " 17 0

Five-gallon size, Rs. 24.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORILNG DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings. | Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do. | White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do. | Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
Naval and Military Gazette, 3rd May, 1882, page 355.

AS everything in connection with a Royal Marriage is rightly held to be of interest, from the Bride's Wedding-Dress downward, it may be noted that the Champagne consumed at the recent Royal Wedding was
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, (202) two hundred and two SUITS of KHAKEE CLOTHING of the new Regulation pattern, lately made up in different sizes by Messrs. SUCCARAM and Co., Poona, of Cawnpore Khakee Drill No. 7643. Price per Suit Rupees five, annas eight (Rs. 5-8-0). Also (979) nine hundred and seventy-nine yards of No. 7613 Khakee Drill, at annas eight, pies six (as. 8-6) a yard.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government ; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D. ; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—
(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve ;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet ;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream ;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah,
The 6th April, 1882.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HAMILTON & CO.—Watches of every description, suitable for presentation.

HAMILTON & CO.—The Railway Guard Watch, full size, in silver and German-silver case. Rs. 66 and Rs. 55 each.

HAMILTON & CO.—Albert, Victoria, and Guard Chains. A very large stock of pretty patterns to select from.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Neck-chain, Necklaces, Bunds, &c., set with pearls, all gold with ornamentation, new and fashionable patterns.

HAMILTON & CO.—Lockets, all gold, engraved or set with gems. A large and varied stock.

HAMILTON & CO.—Bracelets, all gold, plain or with raised gold ornamentation, gem, Bracelets set with diamonds, pearls, turquoise, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold sets of Brooch, Bracelets, Earrings in plain gold, or set with gems.

HAMILTON & Co.—Brooches and Earrings in plain gold or set with gems. A lot of very pretty, fashionable and neat pattern.

HAMILTON & Co.—Ear-buttons or Solitaires in plain gold or with ornamentation, or set with pearls, corals, diamonds, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Ladies' Gem-rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Ladies' gold Guards or Keepers. Engraved strap and buckle, Mizpah, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gent's gold Signets, Rings, Scarf-pins and rings, Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold and Silver Pencil-case, a great variety of all the latest novelties.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Crosses, plain or set with gems, "Mizpah" enamelled, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Seals, Keys, Charms and other appendages for the watch chain.

HAMILTON & CO.—Jet Jewellery, a very large assortment of real Whitby Jet. Necklets, Bracelets, Studs, &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.
JUST TO HAND PER S. S. KASHGAR,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at his office and at the book-seller

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. G. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.
LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.
ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
Sole Proprietors,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.